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Part One
Pages 1-8

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IT WAS A WILLFUL INSULT

William C. Whitney's Opinion of the Allianca Affair.

AN AFFRONT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

No First-Class Power Has Suffered Such a Wanton Outrage in Fifty Years.

A MERE APOLOGY WILL NOT WIPE IT OUT

It Was the Conde de Venadito Which Fired the Shots—A Report from Her Commander.

[By Commercial Cable.]

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

NAPLES, March 18.—I reply to your dispatch as follows: In considering what should be done concerning the outrage perpetrated by the Spanish man-of-war in firing on the Allianca one fact should not be lost sight of. It was deliberate and with full knowledge of the character of the act.

It is certain that no person in command of any war vessel in the world would be ignorant that firing upon a merchant vessel of another power on the high seas in time of peace would violate the law of nations.

There isn't a subordinate officer of any man-of-war in the world who hasn't been sufficiently instructed to know that.

It is therefore a case of a willful insult to the American flag and people.

I do not recall so wanton an outrage as happening to any first-class power in fifty years. An apology scarcely wipes out such an affront.

The truth is we have happened to come in for a piece of the general brutality and ruffianism that holds Cuba. The thing is a relic of the Middle Ages. It is a disgrace to us that lies at our doorstep.

It makes my blood boil, for one.

Of course they will apologize elaborately and discipline the officer. But when we are looking toward him, the general terrorism which holds Cuba down while they suck her blood will have been substantially increased at our expense.

You can gather what my opinion is. What the Government should do is another matter.

The President in such matters is generally a safe person to follow; but as you ask my opinion, there it is.

W. C. WHITNEY.

A MATTER OF HISTORY.

What Secretary Whitney Did When the Colon Was Seized at Aspinwall.

"You were ordered to Aspinwall to protect American interests and the lives and property of American citizens. All that is implied in these words is expected to be done by you to the extent of the force under your command. If the Colon has been seized, restore her to her officers, if in your power."

This was the way in which William C. Whitney, when Secretary of the Navy in 1885, acted in regard to the seizure of the Pacific Mail steamer Colon, which had been seized by rebels at Aspinwall, on the Panama Isthmus. This prompt action not only met the approval of everybody at home, but quickly achieved its object.

A rebellion had broken out in Colombia late in 1884, and one of the incidents was the seizure early in 1885 of Aspinwall, at the Atlantic terminus of the Panama Railroad, and of Panama, on the Pacific side. Not much interest in this domestic squabble was taken in this country until April. Then there came to the Department of State a dispatch from Consul General Adamson. This said that Prestan, a rebel leader, had seized the steamship Colon and imprisoned United States Consul Wright, some of the company's officers, and other Americans.

There was a brief Cabinet council, and then Secretary Whitney went to work. Commander Kane was at Aspinwall, with the Galena. To him Mr. Whitney sent the brief dispatch given above. Without losing any time, he sent orders to Admiral Jouett, at New-Orleans, to hurry with his two vessels, the Swatara and Tennessee, and await orders. The Alliance, then at Key West, was ordered to proceed to Aspinwall without delay. All the available marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were ordered prepared for duty. The issue of these orders was soon known in naval circles, and met with approval everywhere. The Secretary's vigorous action was infectious, and applications for active duty came pouring into the Navy Department from nearly all officers who were available for such service.

But Mr. Whitney was not through yet. He sent the following letter to the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

J. B. Houston, President Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York City:
The Government proposes to have the transit from Panama to Colon open and uninterrupted in the shortest possible time. In order that your company may avail itself of the advantages of this action, a few days' delay of your steamer to receive shipment of armed force will be necessary. How many men can you take?
W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary Navy.

Mr. Whitney sent 200 men on the Pacific mail steamer the next day, and more followed a few days later. What he had done in a few hours to protect American citizens and American property was to send the strongest instructions to the United States naval commander on the spot; start three more war vessels for Aspinwall, and arrange for the transportation of a sufficient land force. As The New-York Times said at the time: "The Administration has taken hold of this matter in a firm grasp."

The only question which faced the Administration in this matter was whether it had the right to interfere in a domestic broil. But a study of the treaty with New-Granada in regard to the Panama Railroad quickly disposed of this. New-Granada had guaranteed safety and freedom of transit. The United States had guaranteed that New-Granada should keep her pledge. Mr. Whitney saw that this Government's course was plain, and he did not hesitate.

Commander Kane of the Galena was a man after Mr. Whitney's own heart. He did not hesitate, either. When the Colon arrived at Aspinwall, she had a large consignment of arms for the Colombian Government. Of this fact Kane had not been informed. Prestan, the rebel leader, demanded the arms. They were refused. Prestan invited Superintendent Connor of the steamship company, Capt. Dow, the company's representative on the isthmus; United States Consul Wright, Lieut. Judd, and Cadet Richardson of the Galena, to a conference. He again demanded the arms, to meet a decided refusal. He immediately arrested the whole party, and sent Cadet Richardson to the Galena to tell Commander Kane that if he interfered he would shoot his prisoners.

Prestan finally obtained an order for the arms, and released his prisoners. Commander Kane had bided his time. The rebels began to unload the ship, and Kane prepared to land. Prestan saw this, and again arrested Dow and Connor—the others had got away. His forces were quickly driven away from the wharf, the Colon was taken out into the harbor, and the Galena took her place. The baffled rebel marched his prisoners off to be shot, but met the Colombian forces, and was driven back into the city, his prisoners escaping during the fight. Aspinwall was burned next day by Prestan, who escaped during the excitement. The American forces managed to save the company's property.

Commander Kane had carried out one part of Mr. Whitney's orders. He had rescued the Colon. To restore transit was a longer job. Admiral Jouett soon arrived, and the road in a short time was cleared of rebel control. But it was over a month before the United States forces could be withdrawn. They were obliged to occupy Panama before their duties were ended. Admiral Jouett's report to Washington was a review of the situation at that time, and an indirect confirmation of the propriety and effectiveness of Mr. Whitney's promptness. The Admiral said:

"It was absolutely necessary to occupy Panama to protect transit and American property. The safety of Panama and American interests are secured by this move. * * * Government officials will arrive soon, when everything will be turned over to them and we will withdraw."

Jouett would not let the opposing forces fight it out in Panama, as they threatened to do, so they retired to the country, and about July 1 the rebels were beaten so badly that the revolution was soon over.

But for the prompt action of Secretary Whitney, American property would have been seized, American citizens would have lost their lives, and the American Government would have been put in the position of being unable or afraid to carry out its treaty obligations.

THE SHIP THAT FIRED THE SHOTS

Report of the Spanish Commander of the Conde de Venadito.

HAVANA, March 18.—The commander of the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito reports that, on March 8, while cruising off the eastern coast of the island, he sighted a steamer heading for Maysi Point. The steamer's course was to the northeast.

The cruiser hoisted a flag and the steamer replied by raising an English flag. The cruiser signaled the steamer to stop, but without effect.

As the steamer proceeded at full speed the cruiser first fired two blank shots and then two solid shots.

The commander says he did not desire to hit the steamer, but merely to cause her to heave to.

He asserts that the steamer was but one and a half miles off the Cuban coast when the firing occurred.

The authorities here have ordered that a full inquiry be made into the commander's acts.

Judging from Capt. Crossman's story, nobody can doubt that the steamer in question was the Allianca, which was fired on by a Spanish cruiser on March 8.

Nothing has been heard here to confirm the story, said to have been printed today by a New-York newspaper, that the gunboat Arcedo has sunk an American schooner. The rumor is regarded as utterly unfounded in fact.

DISAVOWS AND WILL INVESTIGATE

That Is Spain's Answer to the Demand of Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Although the State Department has received a dispatch from Hannis Taylor, our Minister at Madrid, announcing that Mr. Gresham's forcible message has been delivered to the Spanish Minister of State, and that assurances have been made in return that there shall not be any unwarranted interference by Spanish war vessels with American merchantmen in Cuban waters, Mr. Gresham has not yet decided to communicate the dispatch to the press. He said to-day, when asked for information bearing on the outcome of the Allianca incident, that he had nothing to add to what had been published on the subject. Mr. Gresham is of the opinion that nothing is to be gained by rushing into print at this stage of the controversy. He is satisfied with the tone of the representations contained in his first dispatch to Mr. Taylor, and has confidence that the final answer of the Spanish Government will be perfectly agreeable to the American people.

The critics of the Administration who were silenced for a time by the Secretary's prompt demand upon Spain for reparation, are now engaged in hair-splitting over the language of his dispatch, and are finding fault also because the State Department is not at once transformed into an information bureau. To these persons the utterances of the Spanish Minister are very welcome. Señor Muruaga has not put forth any new theories to-day, but he has an active mind, and his impatience may lead him to renew his criticisms upon a fresh provocation.

The situation, so far as the Spanish Government is concerned, is exactly in line with the predictions made in these dispatches. There has been a disavowal of any intention to harass American commerce, and the expression of an intention to investigate the charges made by the Captain of the Allianca. To all who are familiar with Spanish methods this means that the Spaniards will take their own time, and that circumlocution may be expected to enter largely into the proceedings. Secretary Gresham has said that a reasonable time would be given the Spanish Government to meet the demands of this Government, but it is not unlikely that the Spaniards will require soon to be reminded that the case cannot be permitted to drag.

The temper of the State Department here is such that nothing will be gained by attempted procastination on the part of the Spaniards. Secretary Gresham was in consultation with the President again to-day, and the affidavit submitted by Capt. Cross-

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A NEW FAIR WILL FOUND

It Materially Improves the Prospects of Charles Fair.

THE OLD EXECUTORS WILL CONTEST

An Unnamed Woman the Custodian of the Document Which Was Made Three Days Later than the One Stolen.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—When the Fair will matter came up before Judge Slack this morning, Reuben H. Lloyd of counsel for the children, presented a holograph will of the dead ex-Senator, dated three days later than the one originally filed for probate, and which had been stolen.

He stated to the court that Fair had given the will into the custody of a highly-respected lady, who had just become cognizant of the fact that the document was dated later than the missing one.

Under the provisions of the newly-discovered document, Charles Fair is to receive $250,000 at once, and after minor bequests are made the estate is to be divided among the three children, share and share alike.

As soon as the will was put on record the attorneys on both sides agreed to have the matter of the probate of the document set for April 2. The attorneys for the executors asked that their petition for the probate of the certified copy of the stolen will be set for the same date. The understanding is that at that time the executors of the stolen document will proceed to attack the authenticity of the new one.

The attorneys for the children were highly elated over the sensation that they created, but none of them would divulge the name of the woman who had had the will in her possession. Mr. Lloyd was asked the name of the lady who had produced the will, and replied that he had solemnly promised her not to divulge her name at present.

The new will differs from the old one in several important particulars. The most important one is in the absence of the trust clause. The estate is disposed of absolutely. In the first will, Louis C. Bresse, Thomas L. Crothers, James L. Angus, and W. S. Goodfellow were named as executors. The latter will drops Bresse and Goodfellow, and substitutes Dr. Marc Livingston. Under the first will Mary Anderson and Margaret J. Crothers, sisters of the deceased, were given $250,000 each. Under the new will the testator bequeaths to them $200,000 each. The bequest to his brother was raised from $20,000 to $25,000 by the new will.

Charles L. Fair receives a special bequest of $500,000, to be paid before the distribution of the estate, and he shares equally with his sisters in the residue. Moreover, the bequests to him are absolute, so that his heirs can inherit from him.

The petition for the probate of the new will was signed by C. L. Fair, Theresa A. Oelrichs, Virginia Fair, Knight & Haggerty, Lloyd & Wood, Garber, Boalt & Bishop, and Wilson & Wilson. The children ask for the probate of the document and that letters of administration be issued to them.

HER SLOW PASSAGE FROM MANILA

British Ship Muncaster Castle 190 Days Reaching This Port.

The British four-masted ship Muncaster Castle, hailing from Liverpool, arrived yesterday from Manila after a very tedious passage of 190 days, one of the slowest on record.

She sailed from Manila Sept. 5, and on entering the China Sea experienced a succession of strong southwest winds, with calms and squalls of hurricane force accompanied by heavy rain which lasted for eighty consecutive days.

The strain of the tardy passage in this sea was so great that Capt. Scarboro was taken sick, with nervous prostration and the vessel bore up for Mauritius, where the Captain was landed and placed in a hospital for treatment. Chief Officer Thomas then took command of the ship and brought her safely to this port. The ship registers 1,992 tons and brings a cargo of 15,000 bales of hemp.

Mary Ellen McKenzie Sentenced.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 18.—Mary Ellen McKenzie of Glen Cove, convicted in the County Court here of firing a revolver at Commodore Daniel K. Hall of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, of Glen Cove, was to-day sentenced to jail for three months, and fined $250, by County Judge Garretson. The woman's home stands on the road leading to the yacht club house and she had been in the habit of annoying the members of the club whenever they passed the place. She alleged in her defense that the pistol was loaded with blank cartridges, and she only fired it off out a window in order to reload it with ball cartridges.

Suspended by the Commission.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 18.—The fight between the General Improvement Commission of the city and City Treasurer Lucien Knapp over the issuing of bonds to meet the expenses of the commission and to pay for the work being done under its supervision, resulted to-day in the commission suspending, without salary, twelve of its seventeen employes.

The men laid off were clerks and assistants in the engineer's department, and all the Inspectors employed on the work. None of the men has received any salary since the last day of December.

Trout May Be Exterminated.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 18.—Fishermen in this vicinity are alleged to be dragging streams hereabouts with nets at night in order to capture smelts that come in from Long Island Sound after nightfall. They seem to show no respect for the young trout in the streams, and that fish will be exterminated unless the net fishers are stopped.

A number of streams were stocked with trout by the State, but there will probably be no fish when the season arrives.

Mrs. Kellogg Taken to a Hospital.

Mrs. Kellogg, the wife of the Secretary of the Charities Organization Society, who has been ill at the residence of her cousin, David L. Smith, 68 West Ninety-third Street, was taken yesterday afternoon to the Presbyterian Hospital. At the Smith house it was said that Mrs. Kellogg was doing as nicely as could be expected.

A New Ferryboat Arrives.

The new ferryboat Columbia, from the John Roach yards at Chester, Penn., arrived here yesterday morning. She is a sister boat to the America, which arrived recently, and will run on the Williamsburg Ferry line.

VALUE OF COOL HEADS SHOWN

Little Children Marched Through Smoke from Schoolrooms—Others Sang, Not Knowing There Was a Fire.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.—The value of cool heads and discipline was clearly shown in Public School No. 6, at St. Paul's and Central Avenues, on the Heights, this morning.

Miss Julia C. Minihan, Principal of the primary department, had just called the children to order and was about to read a chapter in the Bible, when Mrs. Catherine Walsh, the janitress, entered and whispered to her that the building was on fire in the cellar. There was no danger, she said, except from a panic.

The fire proved to be about the furnace. On the main floor of the wing in which the fire had been discovered 220 pupils were congregated.

Miss Minihan immediately called Miss Ward, her assistant, and sent her down stairs to notify the teachers of the infant class. These were Misses Ginnochio, Talson, Quidore, and Dougherty. By the time they had their little charges marshaled in line smoke from the cellar began pouring into the schoolroom, but the teachers told the children there was no danger. The order to march was given, and the children, most of whom are little more than babies, filed into the playground, where they stood quietly while their teachers brought out their caps and coats.

Miss Minihan and her assistants in the meantime marched the children from the second floor to the playground in the same orderly fashion. In the main building Principal Wakeman told his assistant to rehearse the pupils in the patriotic songs they are to sing on Decoration Day, and they sang so loudly that none of them heard the engines, and none knew that there was a fire until the danger was all over.

The firemen cut a hole through the floor of the primary department and a chemical engine put out the fire. Then the children were marched back and resumed their studies with as little excitement as if a fire were only a part of their daily curriculum.

A number of women whose children are pupils in the school gathered about the building and clamored for admission. They were told that there was no danger. One refused to go away until Principal Wakeman had permitted her to see her "Jimmy" and assure herself that he was all right. She was willing to take "Jimmy's" word for it, and when the boy said he was all right she went home contented.

A similar fire occurred in this school on Thanksgiving Eve. It was also occasioned by the defects of the heating apparatus. This was also discovered by Mrs. Walsh, who ran to the nearest engine house.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

Its Officers Assert that Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—The National Bank of Kansas City, at 501 Delaware Street, failed to open its doors this morning. No detailed financial statement has been given out, but the assets are said to be $1,800,000, with liabilities of $1,050,000.

The officers of the bank are J. H. Chick, President, and J. Q. Watkins, cashier. It is not believed that any other bank will be affected by the failure. The bank did a heavy collection business throughout Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

The failure was unexpected in financial circles. The bank is the oldest financial institution in the city, having been established by Messrs. J. H. and W. H. Chick before the war. Until the panic of 1893, it was ranked as one of the strongest banks in the West. In July, 1893, it succumbed to a run and temporarily closed its doors. Although the capital was reduced and the stockholders paid in a 50 per cent. assessment in the reorganization, the institution has never recovered, and its suspension now is directly attributed to that suspension.

According to the statement of the bank on March 5, deposits were $990,559.39. The following notices were posted on the bank door:

"The Directors and stockholders of this bank have decided to discontinue business. All deposits will be paid in full."

"This bank is in the hands of the Controller of the Currency."

President J. H. Chick says that the suspension is merely a liquidation, and that not a depositor will lose a cent. The official statement was published March 5. Since then depositors have been drawing out, as they considered the statement very unfavorable. Depositors on Saturday drew out over $60,000, and the officers say that if the run had continued they would not have been able to continue payment.

Examiner G. W. Galbreth, who is in charge of the bank at Kansas City, telegraphed the fact of the failure to the bank's correspondent here, the First National Bank. The news was not unexpected, for the bank had been known to be hampered for more than a year. It had prospered until 1891, when its affairs became snarled in some way. When this misfortune passed and the bank was regaining its hold, the stringency of 1893 deprived it of a good share of its deposits. It could not get them back, customers evidently fearing that it could not stand a financial strain. The bank carried a small credit here, with no liabilities.

Their Salaries Cannot Be Taxed.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18.—Collector Bybee recently wrote to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue inquiring whether the salaries of State and county officers are liable to the income tax. In reply Acting Commissioner Wilson says:

"You are advised that all salaries paid to State and county officers, by reason of their official positions, whether as stated salaries or in fees received from the municipality, or from any persons or corporations whatever, are wholly exempt from income tax, and should not be entered upon any return."

The Goulds Win a Suit.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 18.—The Supreme Court decided a suit to-day in which the heirs of Jay Gould were interested to the extent of one-fourth of $1,000,000. James A. Hill and W. S. Hill brought suit against Edwin Gould and other Directors of the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company, alleging mismanagement of the property, and asking for a receiver. The case came from Lafayette County, where Judge Field decided in favor of the Hills. To-day Judge Burgess decided that the Goulds were not mismanaging the property.

President Cleveland's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Cleveland was fifty-eight years of age to-day. Mr. Thurber remembered the occasion, and was the first person to congratulate Mr. Cleveland after he entered his office. The President spent the morning receiving Congressmen and other callers. He looks exceedingly well. Very few of those who called on Mr. Cleveland knew that this was his birthday.

POLICE BILLS PRESENTED

The Reform Measures Before the Senate and Assembly.

THE POLICE JUSTICE BILL DELAYED

Senator Lexow's Criticisms on the Proposals of the Committee of Ten Which Have Been Accepted.

ALBANY, March 18.—The proceedings in the Legislature were essentially those of reform. In the Senate, Mr. Bradley, at the request of Senator Cantor, and in the House Mr. Pavey (Rep., New-York,) introduced the three reforms police bills of the Committee of Ten, one to reorganize the Police Board of New-York, another in favor of the single-headed Police Commission, and the third in relation to elections.

Mr. Cantor believed that the credit for introducing these measures should devolve upon an independent Senator, like Senator Bradley, instead of a partisan like himself. The New-York Times has printed a digest of these bills.

The Committee of Seventy's bill to legislate the present Police Justices of New-York City out of office came before the Assembly to-night in a manner that awakened more or less suspicion. The bill was reported from the Cities Committee last Tuesday. It ought to have been reprinted with the new amendments this evening. To the surprise of its friends the discovery was made that the errors in the bill were such as to prevent utterly its consideration within a week, under the rule that demands that every amended bill should be reprinted. It was also shown that in some unaccountable manner the bill was held behind the desk until to-night, instead of being sent to the printer last Tuesday. These apparently premeditated delays in handling this bill have led to the suspicion that a deliberate plan has been laid to kill this important measure. On the authority of the best judgment in the House, The New-York Times can say that the safety of this bill in the Assembly is assured.

The bill came up in the House to-night on the order of third reading. Under the impression that the bill was not on the order of third reading, Mr. Lawson expostulated. The Democratic leader, Mr. Foley, observed that the calendar was the official record.

Speaker Fish announced that Mr. Foley was right, and that the Chair must be guided by the calendar.

Mr. Foley insisted that the rules must be followed.

The Speaker declared that the bill was unprinted and could not be on the order of third reading.

Mr. Lawson then moved that the bill be made a special order for next Wednesday.

Mr. Conkling declared that many good reasons existed for advancing this bill.

The Lawson motion that the bill be made a special order for Wednesday was carried—69 to 22.

At the conclusion of the session, Senator Lexow consented to analyze the bills presented by Senator Bradley in the Senate and Mr. Pavey (Rep., New-York,) in the House, in behalf of the Committee of Ten, and his views, as Chairman of the committee which has hatched out Mr. Platt's Police bills, are of peculiar interest. Said Mr. Lexow:

"I have only cursorily examined the bills, and I find to my surprise that the Reorganization bill is substantially a verbatim et literatim copy of the one introduced by me on behalf of the majority of the committee, and subsequently amended. By this I mean the temporary Reorganization bill," he added, parenthetically. "Apparently, therefore, that one is sufficiently radical, although at the time it was introduced it was criticised as not dealing with the subject with sufficient severity.

"As to the bill providing for a permanent police reorganization, there are some features contained in it of a rather startling nature. The posse comitatus, heretofore a prerogative of the Sheriff, is now sought to be transferred to the Chief of Police. More vital than this, however, is the fourth section of the bill, which, in effect, permits the Chief of Police, with the sanction of the Mayor, to call out the militia of the city to aid in the suppression of insurrection and invasion. This is certainly a new departure, perhaps defended upon the principle of home rule, but certainly one which will strike the ordinary citizen in two aspects—first, as conferring most remarkable military authority on the Chief of Police, and, secondly, as curtailing the Governor's authority in an equally remarkable manner.

"It is true that should there be a disagreement between the Mayor and the Chief of Police, the Governor may then call out the militia, but in every respect it places the commanding officer of the militia of the State in a most remarkably subordinate position.

"The 33d section, which permits of a domiciliary visitation, upon the report by any member of the force, or by two or more householders, that there are good grounds for believeing that improper practices are being carried on in any house within the city, is curiously inconsistent with the American doctrine that every man's house is his castle. It opens up possibilities which must be appreciated by every citizen. Individual safety from police espionage and oppression would be a thing of the past.

"Section 47, referring to the duties of the force in regard to the enforcement and prevention of the violation of certain laws and ordinances, confers authority, with or without warrant, to arrest any and all persons guilty of violating any laws or ordinances, &c. This is certainly a most extraordinary power to lodge in the keeping of the ordinary patrolman. Here, again, not only the possibility, but the strong probability, of the invasion of personal liberty, stands forth prominently. Under the terms of the bill the new Chief of Police is to receive $10,000 a year, an increase of $4,000. I believe the people are thoroughly imbued with the conviction that the salaries of public officials are very much higher to-day than the services rendered by them justify. In no private calling for similar services are the returns so large, and, instead of increasing salaries, I believe that they should be reduced, and largely reduced, all along the line.

"Then, again, the provision that the persons appointed to try police cases shall be lawyers of at least ten years' practice is one the necessity for which will not be apparent to most of us. These bills will be considered contemporaneously with the bills introduced by me on behalf of the committee on Thursday morning in general orders, when I shall have more to say on them."

MR. LAWSON IS SUSPICIOUS.

The Series of Blunders That Has Accompanied His Magistrates Bill.

ALBANY, March 18.—In speaking of the remarkable series of misadventures which has atended the course of his Police Magistrates bill, which have been so numerous, and so ill-timed as almost to raise the suspicion that they were the result of design and not of accident, Mr. Lawson said:

"This bill was advanced to second reading on last Tuesday, and upon motion of Mr. Pavey an extra line which had somehow crept into the bill was directed to be stricken out. The bill should have been sent to the Committee on Revision the same or the following day. Instead it was reprinted, with all its original and a few added imperfections on its head. It came up to-night without having been before the Committee on Revision. It was full of printer's and other errors. Now this bill will have to be referred to the Revision Committe and these mistakes rectified, and it will then have to be reprinted, it is to be hoped, correctly this time, and it must then lie upon the desks of the members for three legislative days before it can be acted upon.

"This will effectually preclude its being taken up next Wednesday, at which time it was set down for a special order.

"All these delays may be the result of inadvertence," said Mr. Lawson significantly, "but it looks to me very much as if there were some one around here with his hand out. I have inquired carefully at the Clerk's desk, and everywhere else where I could imagine that the source of the mistakes might be, but I have been unable to find out who is responsible for them. Every one says that they are the result of accident, and that it is too bad that they have happened so often. I shall keep a sharp lookout hereafter, however, and several other gentlemen will also make it their business to watch the course of this bill, and if there are any more 'accidents' I shall feel bound to take some decisive action."

REBELLION IN THE SENATE.

The Republican Majority Confronted with a Startling Emergency.

ALBANY, March 18.—Rebellion is threatened in the Senate during the temporary absence of Gov. Morton, who is expected to return to Albany from his Adirondack excursion to-morrow. Senator Wolfert of Brooklyn is reported to be at the point of death, an unforeseen occurrence to the Republican majority, whose strength is thus materially reduced. In other words, the possible defection of the two other Republican Senators from Kings, Messrs. Owens and Reynolds, would reduce the strength of the Republican vote in the Senate to sixteen—not enough to insure the passage of a bill.

Now Owens and Reynolds, who were disloyal to the Republican Senators last year, through the machinations of William F. Sheehan, have served notice upon the Republican leaders to the effect that every bill that ex-Senator Jacob Worth opposes must be killed, and every bill he favors must be passed. By these statesmen this declaration is regarded as a grand coup d'etat. It means the assassination of every measure advocated by Senator Daniel Bradley.

There is no question but that the Platt Senators are very seriously disturbed by this new phase of Senatorial recalcitrancy, and that from the present outlook no speculation can be made as to how far the defection may extend.

FIRE AT POINT OF WOODS

The New Hotel on the Chautauqua Grounds Burned.

FIRE ISLAND, L. I., March 18.—Fire started at 6 P. M. to-day in the new hotel building on the Long Island Chautauqua grounds, Point of Woods, Fire Island Beach, and spread to the cottage of Mr. Sanford and to Capt. Moore's boarding house.

All were destroyed. Terry's factory and two other cottages caught fire, but were saved by the good work of Capt. Miller and his crew from the Point of Woods Life-Saving Station.

The hotel was nearly completed. A gale which had been blowing all day moderated about 6 P. M., otherwise it is believed many other buildings would have been burned.

Voorhees a Candidate for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—All doubt as to whether Senator Foster M. Voorhees is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor was settled to-night, when his boom was formally started. An Elizabeth paper says that it is authorized to announce that Senator Voorhees will accept the nomination if it comes to him honorably.

Senator Voorhees is Chairman of the Senate investigation committee, now probing into State House expenditures.

The plan for adjournment has been changed. The Legislature will not end its sessions this week, but will continue until Friday, March 29, when a recess will be taken until June.

A Mysterious Arrest.

Two policemen of the Nineteenth Precinct late yesterday afternoon took a well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old, into Coroner Hoeber's private office. The Coroner left his courtroom and took a long statement from the man.

Attempts to ascertain the identity of the prisoner and the charge against him failed. Coroner Hoeber would only say: "For the sake of certain families, society, and the medical profession, I will, under no conditions, make the man's name known, nor will I speak of the case."

Gov. Marvel's Condition Hopeless.

LAUREL, Del., March 18.—Gov. Marvel's condition is less hopeful to-day. He can take no nourishment and sleeps very little. A relative said that heart trouble was not his gravest danger, but rather a complication of dropsy and Bright's disease. Severe swellings have appeared and nearly a gallon of water was removed to-day from the region of his heart.

Even his most sanguine friends now entertain but slight hopes of his recovery.

Negroes Prevented from Working.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—A body of negroes went over the river to unload the British steamer Etolia, at Algiers, to-day. They were met by a party of white men on their arrival at the ship and told that they could not work there. The whole body of negroes returned to this side. The day passed without further incident. There is no change in the situation.

Extending the United Press Service.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The leased wire service of the United Press was to-day extended to Springfield, Mo., for the use of The Republican, the leading newspaper of that city.

POLICE INDICTMENTS IN

Presentment, Too, by Extraordinary Grand Jury.

BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED

Inspector McLaughlin and Six Captains Said to be Indicted.

WILL BE TAKEN TO COURT TO-DAY

Bribery and Corruption the Charges Made Against the Accused Officers.

DEPARTMENT SEVERELY ARRAIGNED

Radical Reorganization Needed—Superintendent Byrnes Criticised—Dr. Parkhurst Rejoices.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury, which has been investigating the corruption of the Police Department of this city revealed by the Lexow committee, handed to Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, indictments against at

Superintendent Thomas Byrnes.
Criticised in the Grand Jury's presentment.

least eleven police officers. There are a score of indictments, more than one having been found against some of the men.

In a presentment by the Grand Jury, also handed to Justice Ingraham yesterday, the Police Department is severely arraigned.

These indictments, which, it is reported, charge the indicted men with bribery and corruption, and the presentment, are only a partial result of the investigation. The Grand Jury has not been discharged, but will continue its sessions until the end of the term.

Among the officers of the department who are believed to have been indicted are:

McLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM W., Inspector.
EAKINS, JOSEPH B., Captain.
MURPHY, MICHAEL J., Captain.
PRICE, JAMES K., Captain.
SIEBERT, JACOB, Captain.
STRAUSS, WILLIAM, Captain.
SCHULTZ, WILLIAM, Captain.

It was also reported that indictments had been found against:

DOHERTY, MICHAEL, ex-Captain.
STEPHENSON, JOHN T., ex-Captain.

It was reported that there were five indictments filed against Inspector McLaughlin, and that no indictments had yet been filed against Inspector Williams or Capt. Meakim, who, it had been expected, would be among the first indicted.

Bench warrants were issued for the indicted men, and sent to Superintendent Byrnes for service. No arrests were made

Inspector William W. McLaughlin.
Against whom five indictments may have been found.

yesterday, but all of those against whom indictments have been found have been notified to report at Police Headquarters at 9:30 this morning. They will be taken to the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 11 o'clock.

The presentment made by the Grand Jury was a severe arraignment of the Police Department and its officers. The Grand Jury expresses the opinion that the great body of subordinate police officers are honest and capable men, and their assistance in the investigation would have been most valuable; but such assistance was not rendered, because no orders were given by the executive officers of the force to their subordinates to aid the Grand Jury in its deliberations. The result was that the attitude of the department hampered the work of

PUT IN PLAIN ENGLISH.

An Authority on the Weather Contributes to the General Fund of Knowledge.

The most famous American authority on the weather recently said: "The fatality (after the grip) is most marked when the humidity is at its maximum and there is a sudden fall of temperature." That means in plain English that consequences of grip are most deadly when dampness is followed by sudden cold. How often such a condition of weather has prevailed this Winter is shown by the official statistics of grip.

Prudent people know how to strengthen themselves after the grip. They will observe the usual precaution necessary in our fickle Winter, and they will promptly correct any bodily ailment, no matter how small it is. A trifling chill, a cough, and fugitive aches in the back and shoulders linger long, sometimes, after an attack of grip.

They will not be followed by permanent weakness if the body is warmed and all its latent energies are roused by that best of all stimulants, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Skin, lungs, stomach, and bowels are quick to feel the good effects of this whiskey. Those who have been stricken by the grip, remember how this stimulant has turned them on the road to health.

It is the crowning merit of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey that it puts the body in a state of defense. Giddiness and headache in the morning and tendency to take cold easily are overcome by this remedy. Strength and buoyancy supplant weakness and depression, so that the dreaded grip leaves no trace behind.

The old saw, "forewarned, forearmed," would never have lived so long if it were not a gem of wisdom. It applies with great force to the speedy recovery of grip by means of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

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the Grand Jury. Notwithstanding that the co-operation of the executive heads of the department was requested by the Grand Jury, it was not given.

The presentment further says that the Grand Jury has no doubt that it has been the practice of the Police Captains for years to receive money as bribes for protecting violators of the law, and to extort money from law-abiding citizens as the price of exemption from police interference and annoyance.

Superintendent Byrnes is blamed in a measure for the demoralization of the

Ex-Capt. Michael Doherty.
May be one of those taken to court to-day.

force, owing to his "enjoyment of a considerable fortune, accumulated as a result of favors granted in recognition of the performance of official duty."

The Grand Jury emphasizes the absolute necessity for a radical reorganization of the force by new men and new methods.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Crowds in the Court House Expecting to See Officers Under Arrest.

The Grand Jury met at the usual hour yesterday—10:30 A. M. There was a full attendance of the members. The taking of testimony was resumed, but there was only one witness examined. He was Morris Goodman, a young Hebrew of 131 Essex Street.

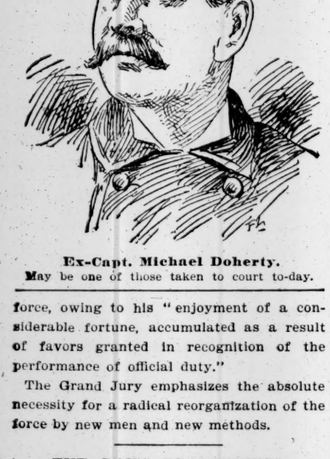
As soon as Justice Ingraham arrived, Foreman Leggett left the Grand Jury room and went into the private room of the Judge. He remained there for over half an hour. Justice Ingraham went into the courtroom, Crier Ricketts opened the court with the usual proclamation, and immediately after announced an adjournment until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The adjournment was the result of the interview with Foreman Leggett, who had informed Justice Ingraham that, while the Grand Jury had not concluded its labors, it would be prepared at the hour named for the reopening of the court to hand up a presentment and a number of indictments.

Signing the Indictments.

The Grand Jury took a recess until 1 o'clock, and Foreman Leggett and Secretary Rand went into the room occupied by Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, where they were busily engaged in examining and signing the indictments, and the presentment, which had been drawn up by Mr. Lindsay.

As the hour approached for the reopening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer the corridors of the Chriminal Courts Building began to fill with curiosity seekers who had been attracted by the report of the intended



Capt. Joseph B. Eakins.
On the list of police officers believed to have been indicted.

action of the Grand Jury. When the courtroom was opened it was quickly crowded. Among those present were a number of lawyers who have been heretofore conspicuous in the defense of Police Captains on trial before the Police Commissioners.

When Justice Ingraham took his seat on the bench he was accompanied by District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, and Austen G. Fox, who has been specially retained as counsel to prosecute the cases of police corruption before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Indictments Presented.

The Grand Jury filed into court, headed by Foreman Leggett, and the members answered to their names as they were called by Chief Clerk Carroll. The foreman thereupon handed to the Judge a plethoric bundle of documents, comprising the indictments and the presentment.

Holding this bundle of important documents, Justice Ingraham said:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, inasmuch as I understand that you have not yet concluded your labors, I now give you leave to retire and resume your work."

Foreman Leggett said: "But, your Honor, can we be excused for the day?"

"Certainly," replied the Judge, and the Grand Jurors filed out of the courtroom.

Foreman Leggett refused to say how many indictments had been found or who had been indicted. The Grand Jurors hur- Justice Ingraham and District Attorney Fellows spent some time in reading the presentment and the indictments, which were handed over to Chief Clerk Carroll. The court then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

The indictments were guarded with the utmost secrecy. District Attorney Fellows, when asked about them, refused to give any information. He said the usual course would be pursued, that bench warrants would be immediately issued, and would be sent to Superintendent Byrnes for execution. The adjournment of the court until 4 o'clock was, he said, for the purpose of having the indicted persons, when taken into custody, brought before Justice Ingraham to have bail fixed in each case.

The presentment was made public after the court had adjourned. Roundsman Flood, a stenographer attached to the office of Superintendent Byrnes, made a copy of the document for the use of the Superintendent.

No Arrests Made.

After the statement made by District Attorney Fellows that the bench warrants would immediately be issued and be at once executed, it was expected that the indicted police officers would be placed under arrest, and would be taken to the Criminal Courts Building in the course of the afternoon. The crowd that had been attracted by the proceedings in the courtroom lingered about the corridors of the building in the hope of seeing Police Inspectors and Captains in custody. But these expectations were not realized, and as the hours of the afternoon gradually wore away, the crowd thinned out.

The courtroom was opened at 4 o'clock, and there was another long wait. Justice Ingraham did not take his seat on the bench until 5:15, and he immediately ordered an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning. Previous to the adjournment there had been a long consultation in the Judge's private room at which the Judge, District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and Chief Clerk Carroll were present.

When Justice Ingraham left the building, he was asked why none of the indicted officials, whose presence could have been easily procured, had not been taken before him, but he declined to make any explanation.

District Attorney Fellows said the bench warrants had been issued and placed in the hands of the proper authorities, and would be executed as soon as the persons for whom the warrants were issued were found. He added, however, that none of the officials indicted would be taken before Justice Ingraham until 11 o'clock this morning. When asked the number of the indictments filed he at first declined to answer, but finally said there was a full score. He was then asked how many persons had been indicted, but he flatly refused to answer this question.

Unusual Courtesies Extended.

It was apparent from these proceedings that the indicted police officers were to have unusual courtesies extended to them. Instead of being arrested as soon as found, which would have been the usual course of procedure, the indicted men have been noti-

Ex-Capt. John T. Stephenson.
Convicted for taking peaches; may have been indicted again.

fied to report at Police Headquarters to Superintendent Byrnes at 9:30 this morning, and will be taken to the Criminal Courts Building at 11 o'clock. This will relieve them from the indignity of arrest, and will give them an opportunity to make arrangements for bail, so that when they appear in court they will doubtless be accompanied by bondsmen.

While none of the officials of the court or of the District Attorney's office would give any information about the indictments or the persons indicted, it was learned from trustworthy sources that twenty indictments had been filed and that eleven police officers of various grades had been indicted. It was reported with remarkable persistence around the Criminal Court Building that of the twenty indictments filed five were against Inspector William W. McLaughlin, who is in charge of the Detective Bureau. It was reported with equal positiveness that Inspector Alexander S. Williams had thus far escaped indictment, but that he would be indicted before the Grand Jury adjourned. The basis for the indictments said to have been found against McLaughlin is probably the testimony given against him and his ward man Burns, while he was in command of the Old Slip Station and the Eldridge Street Station, before he was promoted to be Inspector.

Other names mentioned among those against whom indictments had been found were those of Capt. Jacob Siebert of the Union Market Precinct, Capt. James K. Price of the Macdougal Street Precinct, Capt. Michael J. Murphy of the West One Hundredth Street Precinct, Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Precinct, and ex-Capts. John T. Stephens and Michael Doherty.

No indictments have been filed as yet against Capt. William Meakim, who during the Lexow investigation was denounced as the friend and protector of the "green-goods" men and who disobeyed the subpoenas of the committee.

Testimony against Capt. Siebert and Eakins was given before the Lexow committee by ex-Ward Man Shalvey, and, as this man, who, according to his testimony, acted as "collector" for these Captains, also appeared before the Grand Jury, it is presumed that the indictments which, it is alleged, have been found against them, are based on this officer's statements. He is still a member of the force.

Nothing absolutely certain about these indictments will be known until the appearance of the indicted men in court this morning.

Some Indictments Held Back.

It is understood that the Grand Jury did not hand up yesterday all the indictments which had been found, but have withheld a number to obtain further corroborative evidence against the officials whose indictment has been ordered.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will not conclude its labors until the end of this week, but the session may be extended into next week. The attention of the Grand

Capt. Joseph B. Eakins.
On the list of police officers believed to have been indicted.

Cashmere Bouquet
TOILET SOAP.

This delightfully perfumed soap is a real luxury; but each cake is stamped with such enormous pressure that it will outlast all other toilet soaps.

Jury will be devoted during the week to a number of violations of the election law during the last election by election officers, and it is presumed that a number of Inspectors will be indicted.

THE GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT

Indictments Found Only on Testimony Entitled to Credence.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury filed into the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 1 o'clock.

After the members had taken their seats and answered to their names, Justice Ingraham said that they could retire again, as he understood that they still had business to attend to. Mr. Leggett said that they had finished for the day, and they were excused until this morning.

Before being excused they handed up a long presentment, which also contains a summary of the work that they have so far performed.

When the jurors left the courtroom, Justice Ingraham adjourned court until 4 o'clock and retired from the bench after reading the presentment in company with the District Attorney.

Capt. James K. Price.
Believed to have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

The presentment follows:

Court of Oyer and Terminer
of the City and County of New-York.

To the Hon. George L. Ingraham, Presiding Justice:

It is now three years since a former Grand Jury filed, in the Court of General Sessions, a presentment calling attention to facts which showed widespread corruption in the Department of Police. The Grand Jury closed its presentment as follows:

"Circumstances and testimony offered have tended to show financial considerations in some cases for lax administration. Indeed, the publicity with which the law is violated and the immunity from arrest enjoyed by the lawbreakers is inconsistent with any other theory. It is obvious that when a confession by a lawbreaker of payment for protection would subject him to penalties not only for his acknowledged crime, but also for bribe giving, it is extremely difficult to collect trustworthy evidence in direct proof of such charge. It has been thought best at the present time to go no further than to make this general presentment, so that the courts and residents of our city may be properly informed and warned against the dangerous evil that is in our midst."

Since this presentment was made, an investigating committee of the Senate has spent many months in collecting evidence which, while ample to satisfy the public of the existence of corruption, fell short, in most cases, of that which the law requires to establish guilt.

This Grand Jury is the first body that has been charged with the duty of conducting an investigation in order to ascertain whether there was a basis for criminal prosecutions. We began our sessions on Jan. 7, 1895, and were continuously at work until Feb. 15. We resumed our labors on March 11, and have examined several hundred witnesses.

While our labors are not yet concluded, and other matters are still before us which may be productive of results, we have deemed it our duty, in presenting the indictments which accompany this report, to express our conclusions upon such matters arising out of the evidence before us as, in our opinion, the public interests demand should not be placed under the ban of secrecy which ordinarily attaches to Grand Jury proceedings.

Difficulties of the Investigation.

At the outset of our labors we recognized the many difficulties with which we were beset and to which our predecessors referred, and we anticipated the obstacles which we would be likely to encounter, and in pursuing our inquiries we found these difficulties most embarrassing and the obstacles at times seemingly insurmountable.

To many members of the force, officers and men, much credit is due that in a time of general corruption and degradation they have remained faithful.

In our opinion, the great body of subordinate police officers are honest and capable men, and their assistance in our investigation would doubtless have proved most valuable had we been able to command it; but without proper orders, accompanied by honest and willing suggestions from their superiors, no aid of this character was practicable. No such orders were given, although at the beginning of our session the co-operation of the executive officers of the department was not only invited, but directly requested.

Not only has this inactivity of the force itself proved a source of difficulty, but its attitude throughout has hindered us far more. The impression was created, and supported by most convincing facts, that our labors in ferreting out and enabling the prosecution of unfaithful police officers, instead of being approved by the department, was an attack upon it. They whose duty it was to aid in detecting crime have united to prevent its detection. The influence of this apparently recognized antagonism upon a large number of witnesses called before us was manifest. Many persons—themselves lawbreakers—who had been the victims of extortion and blackmail in the past, feared to speak, being apprehensive that their disclosures would be punished by

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Not only is it the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but it is the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, viz.: THE CLOGGED, INFLAMED, OVERWORKED, or SLUGGISH PORE.

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REED & BARTON,
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EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
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11 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

greater persecution hereafter. The conviction and punishment of guilty members of the Police Department would go far toward removing this just ground of apprehension. Other witnesses of this class were clearly actuated by motives of personal advantage, deeming an attitude of friendliness to the police as a means of securing immunity for future offenses.

No Help from Police Officials.

It is manifest that we should not have been confronted with this condition of affairs had our investigation been attended by honest and sincere co-operation of the officials whose duty it is, and who have the power to direct the services of the entire force.

Manifestly the faithful, diligent, and untrammeled efforts of the men who comprise the force—nearly 4,000 in number—would have resulted in their furnishing some legal evidence tending to assist us. We believe from the testimony before us that the subordinate force is, in the main, just as anxious as the community at large to root out the wickedness and vicious system of corruption that has so long prevailed in the department, and the existence of which necessarily disgraces every one of them—in many instances, we believe, unwarrantably and unjustly.

During our entire session no police official, high or low, has volunteered one particle of aid, nor has any evidence whatever been forthcoming from police circles, except such as has been drawn from unwilling witnesses and after persistent effort. Members of the force with no other apparent motive than a desire to shield their superiors have professed an ignorance of wrongdoing, with which evidence showed them to be familiar.

Testimony That Was Disregarded.

Another embarrassment has arisen from testimony given by those who have appeared to be inspired by an animosity against the police, and whose willingness to testify has created a suspicion that their purpose was not so much to serve the public interest as to vindicate some personal spite or satisfy some long-standing grudge. We deem it proper to say that in no case has testimony of this character been accepted as the basis of indictments.

We have, of course, recognized the rule of law, and of public policy, requiring evidence additional to that of the bribegiver to warrant the placing of the recipient upon trial. It is not our purpose to comment upon this rule of law, or to intimate that the rule is not a wise and proper one, but we do deem it proper to say that direct and positive evidence has been drawn out before us in a great many cases, showing the giving and accepting of bribes, upon which we are as yet unable to take action.

We have kept in mind your Honor's injunction to weigh with caution the testimony of the witnesses of disreputable character, and where we have felt a doubt of the trustworthiness of evidence we have deemed it in the public interest to reject it in its entirety.

Money Extorted by Police Captains.

The evidence has left no doubt in our mind that for years it has been the practice of many Police Captains in their respective precincts to receive money as bribes for protecting violators of law, and to extort money from law-abiding citizens as the price of exemption from police interference and annoyance. We believe that this practice has been carried to an extent unprecedented in the history of the city. Clear cases have been presented in which, by reason alone of lapse of time, the law has precluded us from finding indictments.

The enjoyment by the executive head of the force of a considerable fortune accumulated as the result of favors granted in a recognition of the performance of official duty may well have caused demoralization in the force under his command. The distinction between the receipt of such favors and the taking of direct gratuities for official service is not one that his subordinates are likely to appreciate.

The existence of the evils to which we have referred evidences the absolute necessity of a radical reorganization of the force by new men and new methods.

New-York, March 18, 1895.
By the Grand Jury,
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Foreman.
EZEKIEL C. M. RAND, Secretary.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Superintendent Byrnes Consulted with Mr. Weeks—Officers Hard to Find.

Superintendent Byrnes remained at Police Headquarters until 6 o'clock last evening. Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks went to Headquarters shortly before 6, and was closeted with the Superintendent for a few minutes. It was said that he delivered to Mr. Byrnes the bench warrants for the arrests of the indicted officials. The Superintendent would not admit this, however. He refused to say anything at all concerning the reported indictments.

Inspector McAvoy left Police Headquarters about 5 o'clock. He also refused to talk.

As a matter of precaution, visits were paid last night to the houses of the men thought to have been indicted. They did not care to be seen.

Inspector McLaughlin lives in a handsome brownstone house at 449 West Twenty-second Street. A large sign on the house reads:

THIS HOUSE FOR SALE.
Inquire Within.

The servant who answered the bell informed a reporter for The New-York Times that the Inspector was not at home; she supposed he was at Police Headquarters. At the latter institution it was asserted that the Inspector was presumably at home. Another call at his house resulted in another statement that he was not in, notwithstanding the fact that the policeman on the post, being appealed to, replied: "Why, the Inspector's at home, of course."

NO FAULT OF SUPT. BYRNES.

Had He been the Head, No Investigation Would Have Been Needed.

Superintendent Byrnes having read the strictures of the Grand Jury upon him, made in the presentment, said:

"The Grand Jury says that I am the head of the department. If I were in truth, there would have been no need or occasion for an investigation.

"The kind of men I would have appointed to command or would have promoted would not have been the kind to require it, or if they turned out so could have been very easily got rid of. The best men would have been my choice.

"Whenever I found, since I have been in command, that any one was guilty of negligence or worse, I made charges against him.

"The charges were promptly dismissed. It is a matter of record.

"As to the 'fortune I enjoy,' it is my business.

"I told the truth about it to the Lexow committee. If any one chooses to put a construction upon it to my disadvantage, I cannot help it.

"I concealed nothing, for I had nothing to conceal."

President Martin said: "I have not read the presentment, and have nothing to say at the present time."

Commissioner Kerwin said he would make no statement until he had carefully studied the presentment.

"I can say this, however," he said, "that I have made no appointments on the force since I have been a Commissioner."

Commissioner Murray said: "I have not seen the presentment yet, and of course can make no statement at present."

Commissioner Andrews had left Headquarters before it became known that the Grand Jury had filed a presentment.

RECORDS OF THE MEN.

Inspector McLaughlin Admits He Is Wealthy—The Captains.

Inspector William McLaughlin, at present in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, was appointed a patrolman in 1868. He was made a Roundsman in October, 1874, and during the next five years he made many important arrests, including several murderers.

He was made a detective and attached to the Central Office in 1879. During his career as a detective he arrested many famous criminals.

He was made a Sergeant in 1884. He was

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and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

was made a Captain in 1887, and assigned to the command of the First Precinct.

When Superintendent Murray was ill for a long time in 1891 and Inspector Byrnes was Acting Superintendent, McLaughlin was placed in charge of the Detective Bureau. He was made an Inspector when Steers was retired, and succeeded the latter as Chief of the Detective Bureau.

McLaughlin is a native of this city. He is about fifty years old, is married, and has a number of children.

He was a witness before the Lexow committee and testified that he was worth more than $100,000.

Capt. Joseph B. Eakins was appointed on the police force March 1, 1866; made Roundsman Dec. 6, 1868; a Sergeant March 2, 1872, and was promoted Captain Oct. 19, 1876.

Capt. Michael J. Murphy was born in 1844. He was appointed on the police force in August, 1868. He became Roundsman in 1869, a Sergeant in 1870, and a Captain in 1872.

Capt. William Schultz was appointed on the police force July 24, 1867. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant Sept. 1, 1870, and to that of Captain Sept. 13, 1878.

Capt. Jacob Siebert was born in Germany in 1836, came to this country in 1853, and was appointed on the police force Feb. 4, 1861. He was made Sergeant and was promoted to a Captaincy Aug. 21, 1873.

Capt. James K. Price has been a member of the police force since Nov. 4, 1874.

Ex-Capt. John T. Stephenson was a member of the police force from May 5, 1877, until last Fall, when he was dismissed from the force. He was then tried and convicted of accepting bribes. He is now out on bail awaiting a hearing of his appeal by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Capt. Michael Doherty was appointed on the police force Dec. 22, 1870. He subsequently became a Sergeant, and Dec. 8, 1890, was promoted to a Captaincy. He was accused of blackmailing or extorting money from Mrs. A. Thorow before the Lexow committee last Summer, and during July was tried by the Police Commissioners, and on July 27 dismissed from the force.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

Many of Its Witnesses Carefully Guarded—The Members.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury was impaneled Jan. 9 for the express purpose of investigating the allegations concerning the corruption of the Police Department. It was a direct outcome of the exposures by the Lexow committee, but some cases that were not before the committee were investigated.

Gov. Morton suggested that Austen G. Fox and ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins should assist District Attorney Fellows in the work before the Grand Jury, and they were appointed for that purpose. Justice Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, N. Y., was assigned by the Governor to sit at the Oyer and Terminer and try the cases that should result from the Grand Jury's findings.

From a panel of fifty persons the following were selected as the Grand Jury:

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, foreman, Hotel Renaissance; grocer, 126 Franklin Street.
SCHUYLER WALDEN, banker, 30 Broad Street.
JONATHAN THORNE, leather, 28 East Forty-ninth Street.
GEORGE L. JEWETT, metal, 27 Cliff Street.
J. HENRY WADSWORTH, 31 East Twenty-eighth Street.
GEORGE DE F. GRANT, 11 Gramercy Park.
ALEXANDER PATTON, real estate, 129 White Street.
THEODORE B. WOOLSEY, 26 Front Street.
SIGMUND COHN, 321 East Sixty-third Street.
CHARLES K. COUILLARD, broker, 60 Broadway.
HENRY K. MOTLEY, importer, 573 Broadway.
JAMES G. DE FOREST, 62 William Street.
MONROE L. SIMON, 110 Broad Street.
SAMUEL W. MILBANK, 11 Pine Street.
THEODORE HARRIS, 58 Cedar Street.
FRANK S. BOND, 40 Wall Street.
THOMAS J. FRENCH, 136 West Eighty-first Street.
GEORGE E. HOE, builder, 10 Liberty Place.
ARTHUR W. WATSON, merchant, 320 Church Street.
EZEKIEL C. M. RAND, 35 Broadway.
PETER DONALD, importer, 99 Franklin Street.
BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, broker, 42 New Street.
LOUIS P. SINDHEIM, 524 Broadway.

After the jurymen were sworn in, Justice Ingraham delivered a charge in which he told them as plainly as he could that they should fully investigate all charges of police wrongdoing, irrespective of who might be affected, and to be exceedingly careful before they found an indictment, that nothing might spoil the effect of their work. He said, among other things:

There have been charges against many members of the Police Department. These you are minutely to investigate. The evidence will be placed before you by the gentlemen whom the District Attorney has associated with him in this matter. You will carefully consider it as your duty requires, and where you find the evidence warrants it bring in your indictments that the guilty may be brought to trial. But you must remember that there are many good men in this department who have stood between our citizens and the lawless elements; who have watched faithfully through the long nights and allowed us for years to sleep in peace and security. They have stood between law and anarchy. You must not forget this, and so you must carefully scrutinize the evidence that will be placed before you.

Serious charges have been made both by the press and before a committee of eminent citizens. These charges have touched the whole department generally, and in many cases specific persons, until the very name of policeman has become a synonym for corruption. The evidence has tended to show that an organized system has been existing for years by which the police, instead of suppressing vice, foster it for other purposes. I believe it to be at the very foundation of our republican form of government that when corruption such as this is discovered among the public officials it be not allowed to go unpunished.

All over the land, at different times, charges of corruption have been made against public officials, against the higher legislative bodies, many of them for specific crimes. In some instances the offenders have gone unpunished. It is to be hoped that this will not be one of those cases—that you will carefully examine every bit of evidence against the accused policemen, and where you find that evidence warrants it, see that they do not go unpunished.

The Grand Jury at once began its sessions and sat every morning and evening, five days a week, for over a month. It then adjourned until last Monday, and subsequently adjourned from day to day.

Its investigation has been as thorough and careful as it has been possible to make it. Hundreds of witnesses have been examined and the utmost secrecy has been maintained as to what was going on. Besides hearing many of the witnesses who were before the Lexow committee, the secrecy of the Grand Jury room enabled the investigators to get scores of witnesses who would not have testified in public.

Unusual secrecy was maintained in the District Attorney's office and many persons appeared before the Grand Jury without their presence there being made public.

Many times rumors prevailed that indictments had been found, but until yesterday none were handed to the court.

Among the prominent and well-known persons who appeared before the Grand Jury were Police Captains Schmittberger, who is under indictment for receiving money from the French Line of steamers; Capt. Creedon, who testified freely before the Lexow committee, and Capts. Pickett, Eakins, and Berghold, Mrs. Thorow, Rhoda Sanford, Charles Priem, Capt. Krumm, and Ward Man Augustus J. Thorn.

A Startling Admission.

In New York City, for five consecutive years, the proportion of Deaths from Consumption has been three in every Twenty Persons.

Epidemics of Cholera, Yellow Fever and other diseases of similar character, so terrible in their results, occasion wide spread alarm and receive the most careful consideration for their prevention and cure, while consumption receives scarcely a thought, yet the number of their victims sinks into insignificance when compared with those of consumption. Comparatively few people know what to do for their loved ones when they see them gradually lose strength, lose color, manifest feeble vitality and emaciation, or develop a cough, with difficult breathing, or hemorrhage. Cod liver oil was for a long time given in all such cases, but the poor success attending its use coupled with its nauseating taste has led many practitioners, as well as the public at large, to place their main reliance in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It deserves early attention and will prove effectual not in every case but in a large percentage of cases, and we believe that fully 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be cured with the "Discovery." Dr. Pierce does not ask people to believe until they have investigated for themselves. A pamphlet has been published having the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies which will be mailed free to those sending for it with their name and address upon a postal card, or you can have a medical treatise, in book form of 160 pages, mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experiences.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PARKHURST'S VIEWS.

The Need of Legislation Shown—Sharp Words for Lexow.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, while expressing satisfaction with the work of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, is of the opinion that the seemingly small number of indictments handed down makes it more and more imperative, in the interest of good government, and for the purification of the police force, to seek remedial legislation. Reviewing the work of the Grand Jury, Dr. Parkhurst last night said:

"This jury, like its predecessor of three years ago, has been putting in hard and faithful work. The difficulties which it has had to encounter only bring a heavier burden of reproach on the Police Department. It is, however, gratifying to know that the jury are inclined to judge leniently the inferior ranks of the force, and just as satisfactory to know that they feel that it is the superior officials that are to be held responsible for that condition of evasive corruption which we are also confident distempers the department.

"The fact that only a comparatively limited number of indictments, seemingly, has been found, some of which, doubtless, when tried, will not insure a conviction, only goes to show that from the very nature of the case relief is not to be secured in the ordinary process of the courts, but that we are obliged to look for the purification of the force in remedial legislation.

"This, then, is the unfortunate position in which we are placed. The court cannot do it, and our Senators will not do it. If we can judge from appearances, the Lexow people at Albany would rather we should lie and fester in police rot than to surrender their hold upon patronage. Legislative perquisites count more with them than municipal purity and decency, and that notwithstanding the fact that several of those Senators who are most obstinate in opposing legislation looking to the interest of our city are the very men who have spent eight months in the city acquainting themselves with the terrible and unmentionable details of police infamy and perfidy.

"I have none too much respect for police officials, but it is far easier to admire them than it is to regard with complacency the more cultivated depravity of men who, presumably, having been breathing a purer atmosphere and are more familiar with higher ideals of conduct, and who have been raised by their fellow-citizens to the dignity of legislating for the public weal.

"I believe that some years hence, when the events shall all admit of being surveyed in their true perspective, the criminals of this city will not be branded with so black a mark of reprobation as the more intelligent allies at Albany, who have practically operated to their support.

"The striking feature of the presentment is its brief but weighty characterization of the official iniquities practiced by the Superintendent, made all the more effective by the fact that it is based entirely on the Superintendent's voluntary confession. It is a remarkable fact that the easy and rather self-complacent words spoken by Mr. Byrnes on the witness stand in connection with the compensating services rendered to Mr. Gould have not impressed more deeply the general mind and public conscience.

"Ever since that afternoon when his admissions were made, it has been a problem with me why there was any difference in a moral point of view between receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars for police services rendered and being the recipient of a basket of peaches for police services not rendered. And while I shall shrink with modest hesitancy from charging the Superintendent with moral obliquity, yet it has seemed as though that fact would have been appreciated by him if he were possessed of that intelligence pertaining to the head of a Police Department in a moral community.

"It has been well said by the jury that subordinates will not be likely to appreciate the distinction between the receipt of such favors by Mr. Byrnes and direct gratuities, which brings up the point that inferior members of the force are going to take their standard of propriety from their superior officers. The first step in the direction of a purified force is the appointment to office of an intelligent, clean, and honest head. The force is bound to take its character, not from the bottom ranks, but from the Chief.

"This presentment makes one more most interesting and determinate chapter in the history of our municipal regeneration. For three years we have been profoundly grateful to Mr. Tabor for the work done by his jury, and we shall go on feeling grateful for the able way in which that has been seconded by the present jury."

Speaking of the District Attorney's office, Dr. Parkhurst said: "I have an impression that Mr. Lindsay has been doing very earnest work, but the less said about his chief the better."

Recorder John W. Goff was seen last evening at the banquet of the Friends of

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

DEAFNESS

And **HEAD NOISES** relieved by using **Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums**, new scientific invention. They are safe, comfortable, and invisible, have no wire or string attachment. Deafness has been relieved after 70 years' standing. Mr. George H. Wilson, inventor, is in charge of New-York office, and he will take pleasure in explaining and showing the merits of the drums. Write for pamphlet or call. Consultation and examination free. **Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 Broadway, New-York.**

Ireland, which was held at Rogers's café, in Park Place. When asked what he thought of the Grand Jury's action he said:

"I have no comment to make on the matter at all. I do not care to express any opinion at the present stage of the matter."

FAILED TO FIND INDICTMENTS.

Complaints by and Against Detectives Are Dismissed.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint made by Detectives Jacob and McManus against Joseph Silver, alias Liss, who had been arrested on three charges of conspiracy preferred by the detectives.

It also dismissed the charges of conspiracy made by the same detectives against Silver, and Agents Dennett and Whitney of Dr. Parkhurst's society, and likewise failed to find any indictment against Detectives McManus and Jacobs, who were charged with having some years ago extorted $250 from Kranschauer Butner to release him after they had arrested him.

JACOB W. MACK A COMMISSIONER

Named to Succeed Randolph Guggenheimer on the School Board.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Jacob W. Mack a School Commissioner to succeed Randolph Guggenheimer. Mr. Mack is Secretary and Treasurer of the Nathan Manufacturing Company of 92 Liberty Street. He lives at 153 West Seventy-fourth Street. His political proclivities are Republican. Mr. Guggenheimer resigned on Saturday.

John Woerner, a Republican of the Seventh Assembly District, was appointed a City Marshal. He succeeds George Hatzel, the Marshal of the Fourth Judicial District, who was removed.

Shortly after it was known that Mr. Hatzel had been removed, Civil Justice Roesch issued an order moving the Marshals out of the Clerk's office, where they have been having desk room free of charge.

It is said that some of the Tammany men have a scheme on hand which may enable them to retain some of the Marshal's fees. The Civil Justices have authority to depute the work of serving processes to persons not regularly appointed Marshals, provided they make out special papers for each process. Almost all the Justices now serving are Tammany men, and if they saw fit they could make the office so unproductive to new appointees that it would not be worth having.

It was said last night that legislation would probably be asked to take from the Justices the authority to deputize this work.

The Mayor gave a public hearing yesterday on the bill allowing the Board of Fire Commissioners in their discretion to grant a pension equal to half pay to families of firemen killed in the discharge of duty. William L. Findley, the counsel for the Fire Department, and Samuel Brentano spoke in favor of the bill. There was no opposition to it. The Mayor approved it and sent it to Albany.

T. St. John Gaffney and a committee of women representing Sorosis called on the Mayor yesterday and urged him to recommend the appointment of women as Street Cleaning Inspectors. The Mayor referred them to Col. Waring. They believe that women would see that the streets were kept cleaner than men Inspectors.

CONSIDERING THE EIGHTH WARD CONTEST

McGinniss Proves that Men Not on the Roll Were Allowed to Vote.

The Committee on Organization of the Kings County Republican Committee met in the Johnston Building, Nevins and Fulton Street, last night, to consider the contest in the Eighth Ward.

John J. McGinniss, who is fighting Jacob Worth, was able to prove that certain persons were allowed to vote at the primary, although their names did not appear upon the books of the Secretary of the ward association. The names did appear, however, upon the books of the district committee.

Sigfried Oleson, who said he had been told he would be a delegate if he only received one vote, said that he was against McGinniss until McGinniss said:

"Oleson, stand by me and I'll give you anything you want."

"Did I say that to you?" shouted McGinniss.

"You did," said Oleson.

"How can you remember it?" McGinniss asked.

"Well, I smoke five-cent cigars, and on that occasion you gave me a ten-cent cigar, and it was so fine that I remembered what followed," said Oleson, amid the laughter of the 100 Republicans present.

"I always admired you, McGinniss," Oleson added.

"Thank you," said McGinniss.

"For your superhuman gall," continued Oleson.

Other testimony followed. The committee will report at the next meeting of the County Committee.

Johnson and Sutton Plead.

Charles Johnson and Frank Sutton, the alleged safe burglars, were arraigned before Police Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the charge of possessing burglars' tools.

They pleaded not guilty. Justice Walsh set the hearing for Wednesday, and the men were committed to Raymond Street Jail without bail.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

IT WAS A WILLFUL INSULT

Continued from Page 1.

man, his chart showing the positions of the Allianca and her assailant, and the general subject of Spanish treaty rights, so far as American commerce is concerned, were again considered carefully. The President is thoroughly in accord with the views of the Secretary. Fresh advices from Minister Taylor are likely to be received to-morrow.

WORK FOR AMERICAN WAR SHIPS

Protection Needed for Merchantmen in the Windward Passage.

One result of the Allianca outrage, and one which was by no means unexpected, is a feeling of uneasiness entertained by ship owners whose vessels, in the course of their regular journeys, have to ply in the neighborhood of Cuban waters.

The firing upon the Allianca, which was as unlooked for at the time as lightning from a blue sky, is a sharp reminder that Spaniards, when their little island is in one of its periodical upheavals, have no respect for the starry flag unless it floats above a man-of-war.

It has yet to be shown that the shots fired at the Allianca were not aimed with the deliberate purpose of disabling that vessel. They all fell short, it is true, but that might have been due to an ineffectiveness of the piece rather than to a disinclination on the part of the Spanish commander to inflict actual harm upon the American steamship.

Pending the adjustment of the affair, and the issuance of mandatory instructions to the commanders of Spanish war vessels prohibiting such acts in the future, American ship owners have good reason for fearing that injury to their vessels might at any time be added to an insult to the flag.

Many ships of the American merchant marine have to navigate the Windward Passage, in which the Allianca was fired upon, and as many more ply back and forth through the Florida Straits. Their commanders may be as sternly defiant of unwarranted commands to heave to as Capt. Crossman was, but they might not escape uninjured, as he and the Allianca did. The ships are not armor plated, and a single shell, penetrating the thin sides of one of them, might send it to the bottom.

Consideration of these possible, and, as has been exemplified in the Allianca case, not by any means unlikely contingencies, has had the effect of embarrassing the commerce of the country. From the shipping world no adverse criticisms have been heard yet concerning the Government's action in the case.

It has been recognized that time will be required to straighten out the matter. But in the meantime, it has been suggested that the presence of United States cruisers in these highways of commerce would have a most reassuring effect.

No one supposes that the Allianca would have been fired upon had a United States man-of-war been near at the time, for the chances of an admonitory shell from the merchantman's natural protector, or possibly a broadside, would have been too great for the Spaniard to have taken the risk. He might have sought to ascertain the Allianca's character, but he doubtless would have gone about it in a much more circumspect way than he did.

As has been shown in these columns, the Navy Department has a number of vessels which can be made available for patrol duty in those now dangerous waters. The fleet commerce-destroyer Columbia, now at anchor in the North River, could be dispatched to the scene without delay, as the ship is coaled and provisioned and ready to go anywhere the department sees fit to order her. There is no Spanish war vessel that could escape this triple-screw racer, and her battery is sufficiently effective to enforce all demands her commander might make.

The still more speedy Minneapolis, now attached to Rear Admiral Meade's squadron of evolution, and last heard from at La Guayra, Venezuela, also could be hurried to Cuban waters. Other ships that could be utilized are the New-York, flagship of the North Atlantic station; the cruiser Cincinnati, both at La Guayra, and the cruisers Raleigh, Atlanta, and Montgomery, all in West Indian waters.

The New-York is rated as a first-class armored cruiser, but she probably could defeat any vessel that Spain now owns. Excepting the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel, any one of the other cruisers are more than a match for any two of the Spanish gunboats which are now on the station.

An important insight into the view of the Allianca affair taken by the Spaniards in Cuba was had yesterday, when the Ward Line steamship Seguranca arrived in port. On board that vessel were two Cubans, one a refugee and the other an accredited agent of a responsible life insurance company in this city. Neither desires that his name be used—one because his family is yet in Cuba, and the other through business reasons.

The latter told a reporter for The New-York Times that the news of the Allianca affair had created the wildest excitement on the island. When he sailed from Havana it was the chief topic of conversation in hotels, cafés, and clubs.

In one of the principal clubs of the city he had heard a Spanish official, and one who is high in authority, exclaim, upon hearing the news:

"Good! I am glad the gunboat fired on the American. It is the opportunity we have been waiting for. Now is the time to fire on more of their vessels."

"That," said The New-York Times's informant, "represents the general view of the case from the Spanish standpoint in Cuba. All of the Spaniards there are wedded to the belief that the United States is furnishing arms and munitions of war to the insurgents."

The other passenger, the refugee, is a well-to-do planter, who lived near Matanzas. He said that soon after the outbreak his home was surrounded by Spanish soldiery and that he virtually was a prisoner. Although a Cuban by birth, he had spent many years in the United States, and he resolved to return here until the trouble was over.

"The insurrection," he said, "is confined to the Provinces of Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba, Holquin, and Guantamano. The rebels are fairly well organized, number about 7,000 under arms, and are under the command of Gen. Moncado. The Spaniards have about 8,000 regulars and 8,500 more are now en route from Spain, on board three transports."

DENIALS ARE VIGOROUS.

The Report that a Launch Left the Allianca Is Pronounced Ridiculous.

When Capt. Crossman was shown the dispatch from Tampa, Fla., reporting that a steam launch was seen to put off from the Allianca before the Spaniard fired upon her, he said:

"It's an infernal lie! I have no steam launch, and never had one. Neither did I see a steam launch on my trip from Colon. If the Spanish people have seen a steam launch, as reported, they certainly would have seen the gunboat that fired on us, and, of course, would have known what gunboat it is. But they pretend not to know what Spanish war vessel fired on us.

"In my opinion they certainly do know what vessel was stationed on the east coast of the Island of Cuba, and, of course, that is the vessel that chased us. It is a contemptible lie for the Spanish officials to say [illegible] a steam launch or rowboat a steam launch or rowboat from the shore of Cuba."

Secretary Drake of the Panama Railroad, speaking of the report, said:

"The report is absolutely ridiculous. The Spanish Government must have known what war ships were in those waters when the Allianca was fired on and would, without doubt, have announced such an incident before now if the report had any foundation in fact. Besides, if a launch left the Allianca's side, why did not the war ship follow and take her? It seems almost foolish to deny such ridiculous reports in the face of the sworn statements of the Captain and crew of the Allianca.

"There was absolutely nothing in sight but the war ship when that vessel trained her gun and fired on Capt. Crossman's steamer."

At the office of the Spanish Consul no news regarding the incident had been received.

San Guilly to be Tried by a Court.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Ramon Williams, the United States Consul General at Havana, telegraphs the State Department that the Spanish Government has acceded to the contention of this Government that San Guilly, the naturalized American citizen arrested in Cuba as a revolutionist, shall be tried by a civil court, and not by a court-martial. The United States contended that, according to the treaty with Spain, American citizens accused of implication in revolutionary plots shall be tried by the civil courts if they are captured without arms on their person. San Guilly is accused by the revolutionists of being a spy, and they have threatened to deal hardly with him if he is set at liberty.

The Report Not Credited.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—No credence is given at the State Department to the dispatch from Key West which said that the Spanish cruiser Arcedo had fired upon and sunk a small American schooner off the Cuban coast. The Arcedo is a small schooner-rigged iron gunboat, built in Spain in 1883. The Navy Department has not been advised of her presence in Cuban waters.

Government Troops Alarmed.

HAVANA, March 18.—The troops stationed on several sugar plantations in the Manzanillo district are apprehensive of an attack from the rebel band now near Campechuela. Gen. Garrich is now at Baire, in command of the troops of the district.

COST OE THE LUNACY COMMISSION

Senator Mullin's Sub-Committee Continues Its Investigation.

ALBANY, March 18.—Senator Mullin's sub-committee continued its investigation of the Lunacy Commission this afternoon. Commissioner Brown was questioned as to the number of employes in the various institutions. He did not believe any could be dispensed with safely. He favored a uniform salary for asylum officers, but said the Attorney General had decided that the commission could not readjust these salaries, although the discrepancies were apparently the result of mere caprice. The commission allowed $25 per month for officers' supplies, and some Superintendents have drawn in addition on their contingent fund. The Superintendents got the State Care act amended originally so as to allow them each $1,000 per month for contingencies. The commission has cut this down to $250 per month, and he believed it should be wiped out entirely. The Superintendents now use it for miscellaneous expenses. Managers are allowed their traveling expenses, which are difficult to restrict. The reports made by the asylums often contain essays by the physicians of the staff, poerty, &c., which largely increases the cost of printing. He believed these reports should be made to the commission, instead of to the Legislature, and then these reports could be kept within proper bounds. The same rule should be applied to all blanks and stationery, which are now bought as the asylums see fit. He favored uniformity in such matters, and having them done by contract.

Gen. Sanford, the Auditor of the Lunacy Commission, was next asked a series of questions proposed by Assemblyman Howe. It was brought out that, in addition to their salaries, which range from $4,000 to $5,000 yearly, the Superintendents get allowances which bring their pay up to an average of $10,000 each. Each Superintendent is furnished a house, with light, heat, and food; they have an average of four servants each, have horses and carriages, and in addition board their families at State expense. In fact, the State pays for everything they get, except possibly clothes. The families of the Superintendents range from two to five persons. The commission knows of seventy-seven other persons not employed by the State, who are boarded at its expense, at a cost of about $14,000 yearly. They are mainly relatives of employes or their servants.

It was also brought out that, while in other States the salaries paid the Superintendents are much lower, they are practically made the same allowances as here.

Senator Mullin remarked that he did not believe any of these Superintendents could earn in practice the money they are now being paid by the State. Neither he nor Mr. Howe approved of the practice of making the Superintendents such sweeping extra allowances as they now get, but Commissioner Brown assured the committee that the Lunacy Commission had found itself powerless to change the established policy of the State in this matter.

The committee adjourned without fixing any further date for its meetings. It will next examine the State Agricultural Department.

TWO YOUNG MEN SHOT BY A NEGRO

Fatal Ending to the Playfulness of New-Orleans Factory Employes.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—A negro shot two brothers named Pattingim today, killing one and fatally wounding the other, for a most trivial cause.

In a spirit of fun Frank Pattingim threw down a few chips or splinters on the negro's head from the second story of a factory, where he was employed. The negro looked up and applied a vile epithet to them and made other threats. The boys then went down stairs, probably to punish him for his insolence.

The negro fired on them with a revolver, hitting Frank in the left breast, killing him almost instantly, and shooting Harry in the breast near the right arm. The negro was arrested.

A Negro Colony a Failure.

MAPIMI, Mexico, March 18.—The colony of 1,000 negroes recently established here is rapidly going to pieces. The negroes are leaving for their old homes in Georgia and Alabama in squads. Men, women, and children will attempt to walk the entire distance to their homes. They are all dissatisfied, claiming that they were lured into making the change by promises which have not been fulfilled.

Chinese Village at the Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—The Committee on Concessions and Privileges of the Cotton States and International Exposition to-day granted a concession for a Chinese village to Kee Owyang, representing a New-York company of financial ability. The village will include a Chinese theatre, artistically constructed; bazaar, flower gardens, and other characteristic Chinese features.

Threw Himself Under a Train.

CAMERON, Mo., March 18.—John Weber, proprietor of the Bradford Hotel at Stewartsville, near here, committed suicide this morning by throwing himself in front of a freight train.

MAY BE SELF-CONVICTED

Or the Robinsons May Secure Each Other's Acquittal.

INTERESTING LEGAL POINTS RAISED

Neither Can Give Testimony Against the Other—Police Superintendent Says Sadie Voluntarily Confessed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—The trial of Clarence and Sadie Robinson for the murder of Montgomery Gibbs is demonstrating the great difficulty of applying one of the best known and simplest rules of criminal law, that "a man cannot be condemned to death upon his own testimony, nor shall a wife be condemned to death upon the testimony of her husband."

All of the evidence so far taken in regard to the confessions of the Robinsons is inadmissible as to one or the other of the defendants on trial. When a witness proceeds to narrate a confession made by one of the prisoners, Judge Hatch immediately instructs the jury that he will allow the witness to proceed, but the jury must only receive the testimony as against that one and not against the other. In this manner all the testimony has been taken, Judge Hardesty reserving the right to argue the question of the competency of the confessions at a later date.

Never have the courts of the State of New-York been called upon to pass upon questions of the admissibility of testimony such as are contained in this case. In this respect the case is entirely unique. The criminal annals have no record of a case where a man and wife, in a joint act, and while in the commission of a felony, have slain a man. After the commission of the murder the husband confessed that the wife did it, the wife confessed that the husband did it. But both agree upon the details of the felony which preceded the murder, and all events precedent and subsequent. The case is attracting great attention from the legal fraternity, many prominent attorneys being in daily attendance on the trial.

Police Superintendent Bull testified that the night Sadie Robinson arrived from Cleveland and was placed in custody at Police Headquarters she made a statement confessing that she and Clarence had murdered Gibbs, and that she had not been threatened or promised any immunity for such confession.

Judge Hardesty objected to the reception of any such evidence as against Clarence Robinson, and Judge Hatch warned the jury that the objection was valid and the evidence could not be used against Clarence.

District Attorney Kenefick then submitted the statement made by Sadie in which she charged Clarence with firing all three shots. During the reading of the statement, which repeated with hideous detail the story of the murder, Clarence's face became ghastly pale, while Sadie sank lower in her chair, with eyes riveted on the Judge.

The jury was instructed that the confession was not to be used as against Clarence Robinson.

The police reserves were sent for this afternoon when court opened. The crowd was so great it was impossible for any one to get near the doors of the courtroom.

Mrs. Augusta Church, matron at Police Headquarters, was sworn. Mr. Kenefick asked her if Sadie had written a letter while in her room after being brought from Cleveland. Mrs. Church replied, "Yes," and said that she delivered the letter to Superintendent Bull right away. Mr. Kenefick offered the letter in evidence as Sadie's second confession. It was a surprise to the defendant's counsel, who objected to the reading of it and asked that it be laid over until to-morrow. The letter was admitted and read as follows:

My Dear Husband: They allowed me to see the papers for the first time to-day. Oh, Clarence, how could you say I did the shooting. I am not afraid to die. If they would let me, I would be ready to take your sentence, whatever it may be, for I love you and always thought more of your happiness and comfort than of myself. I made a full and truthful statement of my life, ever since we met at the old farm, and I think they believe me. Now, Clarence, the best thing for you to do is to tell everything and tell the truth. It will be much better for both of us. If I can take and serve your sentence, I will do it, for I'm not afraid to die, and you can take my sentence, which will probably be a few years at Auburn. Don't think I told to get rid of you, because I don't. It happens that you get only a life sentence—and I pray to God constantly it will be so—perhaps after a few years I can get you a pardon and then we can be together again. I love you, Clarence, but I cannot perjure my soul, not even for you; but I would gladly suffer on this earth for you. I want you to become a good man and a Christian, so, whatever happens, you can say with me, "Thy will, not mine, be done." Trying to do right is the only life worth living. God is not only very just, but very merciful, and if we both do what is right, I feel sure we will be happy again, if not for a long time. I would never have told a word about it, but you gave it away yourself. You made the mistake of your life when you told Bert what happened in Buffalo, and, worst of all, you did not tell the truth about it, either. As I said before, I would and will take all the blame on myself. Your happiness is dearer to me than my own life, but tell the truth about it, Clarence, and if you are sentenced to die, I will soon join you in death, for you remember our promise to each other. But I will never cease to pray for you, and I feel sure my prayers will be answered, for He doeth all things well.

Your loving wife, SADIE A. ROBINSON.

As Mr. Kenefick read the letter to the jury, Sadie broke into convulsive sobs.

This letter was applicable as evidence only against Sadie, and not against her husband. "In fact," said the court, "the only declaration so far produced that is applicable as evidence against the defendant, Clarence Robinson, is the confession of his wife, which was shown to him in the Cleveland jail."

Sadie's account of her own life was then admitted as evidence. In it she describes several thrilling adventures, and tells in a graphic way how she met, loved, and married Clarence, and says she began life with the brightest prospects, only to end it, perhaps, in the murderers' chair.

J. G. Bell, Marshal of Mount Vernon, Ohio, told of Robinson's career as a money broker in Mount Vernon. He was there six weeks before he became manager of Russell's pantomime company. Mr. Bell knew the defendants quite well, and testified that at the time they left Mount Vernon Sadie's hair was clipped as close as a boy's.

Mrs. Dollie Russell, leading lady in the Russell Pantomime Company, was the last witness.

"Do you remember about Mr. Gibbs's death?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you see Sadie after that?"

"Yes, I saw her at my house about 7:30 o'clock the Sunday morning after his death. She wanted me to lend her some money on a pin, telling me Clarence had been sick all night, and she wanted to get him some medicine. I told her I could not lend her any, but I gave her 50 cents and told her to buy Clarence some medicine."

"How did she act?"

"She appeared to be excited, and looked as though she might have been crying."

At this point court adjourned.

A $5,000 Place for a Woman.

One of the appointments most likely to be made by Mayor Strong in the near future, it was said yesterday, would give to a woman a $5,000 position. The office is a Commissionership on the Board of Charities and Correction. Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander, who is well known as taking an active interest in many prominent charities, it is said, is to be appointed.

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THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Prof. Peter H. Vander Weyde.

Peter H. Vander Weyde, the scientist, died yesterday morning at his home, 82 Clinton Place. He had been ill for several days. He was eighty-two years old.

Prof. Vander Weyde was born in Nymegen, Holland. He was a descendant of Walter Vander Vogel Weyde, the famous troubadour of the fourteenth century. Another ancestor was Roger Vander Weyde, the celebrated Dutch painter. The family emigrated from Germany to Holland at the time of the Reformation.

Prof. Vander Weyde studied at Durpldorf and was graduated from the Royal Academy at Delft. He was a scientific writer and teacher in Holland, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the Government School of Design. In 1842 he founded a journal devoted to mathematics and physics, and in 1845 received a gold medal from the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge for a textbook on natural philosophy. At the same time he was the editor of a liberal daily paper which waged vigorous warfare against existing abuses in the Government.

He came to New-York in 1849. He studied and was graduated from the New-York University Medical College in 1856, and practiced medicine until 1859. In that year he was appointed Professor of Physics, Chemistry, and Higher Mathematics at the Cooper Institute. He was also Professor of Chemistry in the New-York Medical College.

The chair of Industrial Science was expressly created for him in 1864 at Girard College, Philadelphia. He resigned this professorship a few years later, and, returning to New-York, became editor of The Manufacturer and Builder, a scientific journal. He contributed many articles of a scientific nature to Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, of which he was an editor.

As an inventor and electrician he had a wide reputation. He had over 200 patents on inventions of his own, mostly electrical.

Prof. Vander Weyde was also noted as a musician and composer, and was a painter of considerable merit. For twenty years he was organist of the First Dutch Reformed Church in Brooklyn. His writings for the scientific press have been extensive, and within a week of his death he wrote and completed an article on modern electricity for one of the New-York scientific journals. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Martin Van Buren Edgerly.

Col. Martin Van Buren Edgerly, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, died at a hotel in this city yesterday morning.

He went to Fortress Monroe, Va., with his daughter, Miss Belle Edgerly, on Feb. 18, intending to stay there a month. He returned, however, on March 4, on an Old Dominion Line steamer. On the voyage he caught cold, and an abscess formed in his right ear.

The malady became so serious that he was unable to go to his home on the arrival of the steamer. His daughter is seriously ill at the hotel in which he died.

He was one of the best-known insurance men in this country, and one of the leading men in that business in the State of Massachusetts. His interests, which were immense, were not confined, however to the insurance business.

He was the President of the newly-formed Hampden Loan and Improvement Company of Springfield, Mass., President of the Des Moines, Kansas City and Arcola Railroad, and a Director of the Boston and Marine Railroad, and in the work of reorganizing the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé property he served on what was known as the Protective Committee.

He was born Sept. 26, 1833, and began his career in the insurance business in Pittsfield, N. H., in 1859. Four years later he moved to Manchester, and was so successful as an insurance agent that in 1868 he was made General Superintendent of Agencies for the Massachusetts Mutual. He became a Director of the company in 1882, Second Vice President in 1884, Vice President in 1885, and President in 1886. Under his management as President the company has made great strides. He was a Democrat, and in New-Hampshire he ran as a candidate for Governor in 1882.

He was three times a delegate to national conventions, and has been otherwise honored by his party. In this city he had declined to enter actively into politics, but had served as a member of the Fire and Sunking Fund Commissions. He was chosen President of the Nyasset Club when it was formed.

His son, Clinton L. Edgerly, is the uptown agent in this city of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. His wife died last August. His estate is estimated at $500,000.

Darwin G. Eaton.

Prof. Darwin G. Eaton, for years attached to the Packer Institute, died at his home, 55 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, Sunday. He was taken ill last November.

He was born in Portland, N. Y., March 6, 1822, and was a descendant of Jonas Eaton, who came to this country from Wales in 1640. He worked on a farm, and in the Winter taught school. He entered the State Normal School at Albany in 1845, and was selected by Daniel P. Page, the Principal, to assist Prof. Albert D. Wright in conducting a number of teachers' institutes. He was shortly after appointed a teacher in the Normal School, and was graduated on March 10, 1846, but continued to teach physiology there until 1851, when he accepted a professorship in the Brooklyn Female Academy, which subsequently became the Packer Collegiate Institute. He retired in 1883, owing to ill health.

When Dr. Alonzo Crittenden, President of the institution died, Prof. Eaton was elected as his successor. He was also Professor of Chemistry in the Long Island College Hospital, and received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864. Astronomy was his favorite study.

After leaving the Packer Institute, he devoted his time to the Brooklyn Institute, being a member of its counsel and President of the department of geology. In 1885 he visited the Sandwich Islands, and gave much time to the study of volcanoes. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College in 1850, and in 1870 the same college honored him with the degree of Master of Philosophy. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church in Remsen Street, and was a Director in the Brooklyn City Bible Society, the City Mission and Tract Society, and a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

He was also a member of the Hamilton Club and a Trustee of Packer Institute.

He leaves a wife. The funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. John Fox, the pastor, will officiate.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Ex-Mayor Andrew Jackson Bentley of New-London, Conn., died yesterday, after a short illness, of pneumonia, contracted on a recent business trip to Florida. He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1827, his father being the Rev. David N. Bentley, a Methodist preacher. When a young man Mr. Bentley was a sailor. He became a member of the ship brokerage firm of Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co., in West Street, this city, in 1858, and made a competency. From 1867 to 1880 he lived in Jacksonville, Fla., where he had large lumber interests. He was an Alderman in Jacksonville and Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction. He went to New-London in 1880. He served in the Legislature, was Senior Alderman and Acting Mayor, and up to last November was Mayor of the city.

—William R. Clarkson, who died Sunday at Plainfield, was for many years prominent in the flour trade in this city, doing business at 5 South Street, in the firm of Lang & Clarkson, and afterward in the firm of W. R. Clarkson & Co. About three years ago he retired from business, when his partner, Amos Stratton, reorganized the firm into Warren & Stratton. Mr. Clarkson enjoyed the esteem of the trade. He had especially the good will of young merchants in his line, whom he habitually encouraged with orders. He was seventy-four years old. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield.

—Oscar Goerke of Goerke Brothers, dry goods merchant in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died at his home, at 234 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday night, of apoplexy. He had returned from a European trip on Saturday. He was born in Germany forty-seven years ago, and came to this country when but two years old. He was a member of the Quaker Church at Lafayette and Washington Avenues. He leaves a wife and seven children. The funeral will take on Wednesday, and the interment will be in the Quaker Cemetery in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. He had been a successful business man and a devout Christian.

—Amos Townsend, ex-Congressman from the Twenty-first District in Ohio, died in St. Augustine, Fla., yesterday. He was a descendant of Quakers who settled in Germantown, Penn., in the time of William Penn, and took a prominent part in the Revolution. He was born near Pittsburg about 1821. He went to Cleveland in 1858, and became prominently identified with the business interests of that city. He was elected to Congress in 1870, 1878, and 1880.

—Mrs. Fidelia Elliott, a leader in the woman's suffrage movement in Wyoming, died in Cheyenne yesterday. She was a shrewd political worker, and served frequently as delegate to County and State Conventions. During the last campaign, as President of the Woman's Republican Club, she traveled through the State, doing effective campaign work. She was a public speaker of ability, and wielded considerable influence in politics.

—Henry McArdle, an old resident of the Fifth Ward, died on Sunday. He came from Ireland when a youth, and settled at 31 North Moore Street. For many years he was in the livery business, and later he was interested in many real estate transactions. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. Funeral services will be held to-morrow, in St. Alphonsus's Church, in South Fifth Avenue.

—H. M. Baldridge, a foremost Central Pennsylvania lawyer, and a candidate for Judge in Blair County last year, dropped dead in Hollidaysburg, Penn., yesterday. The cause of death is ascribed to overexertion in the argument of a case before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia two weeks ago. He was fifty-one years old. His son, H. H. Baldridge, is County Solicitor in Omaha, Neb

—Edward Payson Tibbals died at his home, 111 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, from spinal trouble. He was born in Milford, Conn., sixty-one years ago, and had resided in Brooklyn for twenty years. He retired a few years ago from the wholesale hat and fur business. He had been for ten years an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry Street. He leaves a wife.

—Ambrose A. Winters, President of the Ohio State League of Building and Loan Associations, and General Manager of the Mutual Home and Savings Association, the largest organization of the kind in the United States, died yesterday in Dayton, Ohio. He was also an attorney of recognized ability. He was forty-seven years old. He was quite wealthy, and leaves a wife and two children.

—John E. Stevens, one of the founders of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church of Elizabeth, N. J., and for more than forty years actively connected with the Methodist Book Concern, in New-York City, is dead. He was a native of Newbury, Vt., and lived thirty-three years in Elizabeth. He was born in 1831. He leave a wife and one son.

—Francis McCauley, janitor for years of Grand Army Hall, in Elizabeth, N. J., a gallant veteran of the rebellion, and one of the founders of Judson Kilpatrick Post, died last evening of pneumonia. He was sixty years old. He leaves two sons.

—Elmer W. Brigham died in Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday. He was for over forty years Court Crier, and during that period was absent from his duties only two days. He was born in Worcester, Mass. He was eighty-six years old.

Lexow and Fassett Martyrs.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, accompanied by John W. Dwight of Dryden, strolled down Fifth Avenue from the Waldorf to the haunts of the politicians last night.

"So I see that Dr. Parkhurst says the Lexow committee was no better than the Fassett committee," said a well-known Republican to the Elmira man.

"More than that," replied Mr. Fassett; "he says the Lexow committee was a mighty sight worse than the one over which I had the honor to preside. Lexow and I were simply martyrs, burned at the stake that the fires might light the path to future progress."

"What sort of a stake was it?" asked the Republican—"a pine stake?"

"No, Tenderloin," said the ex-Senator.

Senator Higgins Makes No Gain.

DOVER, Del., March 18.—One ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day as follows: Higgins, (Rep.,) 6; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Bayard, (Dem.,) 3; absent, 5.

Shot Him in the Back.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 18.—R. J. Fulton killed Earl Herbrough on the streets of Raynor by shooting him twice in the back with a shotgun. Fulton disapproved of Herbrough's attentions to his daughter.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

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CUTICURA PLASTERS CURE when others FAIL.

GREEN DECKED THE TABLE

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and Their Guests at Dinner.

TRIBUTES PAID TO THE IRISH RACE

Assistant Secretary McAdoo's Speech—Justice Daly Praises the National Administration—Other Addresses.

The one hundred and eleventh anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Delmonico's last night was in no respect inferior to former reunions of the society established by Daniel McCormick.

The banqueting room's decorations were eloquent in reminiscences of the patron saint. Behind the dais was his portrait, flanked by the Irish and the American flags, and the music balcony was draped with the harp and shamrock emblems and the legend, "Erin go Bragh," and patriotic bunting, while the lamp shades and table decorations were in emerald green.

Demands for seats exceeded 250, so there was an extra table in a reception room.

Plans of the committee were upset by the absence of Mayor Strong, who sent a letter which said that his physician's orders to abstain from public reunions at night were imperative.

The management of the banquet and its intellectual features were in the hands of the officers of the society, who are: J. S. Coleman, President; E. W. Scott, First Vice President; John McAnerney, Second Vice President; John D. Crimmins, Treasurer; B. Moynihan, Recording Secretary; E. J. McGuire, Corresponding Secretary, and Frederick Smyth, W. H. Kelly, H. Constable, T. P. Fitzsimons and J. J. Rooney, stewards.

When the company had filed into the banqueting hall the dais was occupied by James S. Coleman, Chairman and toastmaster; Howard Constable, John P. Townsend, representing the New-England Society; William Lyall, representing the St. Andrew's Society; John R. Abney, representing the Southern Society; Augustin Daly, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Warner Van Norden, representing the Holland Society; Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, Bishop Potter, and Berkeley Mostyn, representing the St. George's Society.

At the other tables were Police Captains Josiah A. Westervelt and John McCullagh, Alfred L. Doyle, F. P. Hession, Patrick Walsh, Henry Gledhill, John M. Jones, James P. Farrell, Alfred J. O'Keefe, Thomas J. Kearney, Andrew J. Connick, John Vincent, Charles C. Sanders, James Vincent, S. Elwood Sanders, John Berry, John J. Kennedy, Civil Justice J. H. McCarthy, Charles Walters, Dr. Ferguson, S. J. O'Sullivan, John Lynn, Mr. Torrs, Mr. Weiner, John F. Doyle, the Rev. D. I. O'Dwyer, J. F. Doyle, Jr., John R. Foley, W. J. A. Cranitch, Joseph D. Cremin, Edward Early, Daniel J. Early, John Furey, Augustin Walsh, the Rev. John Kean, John B. Manning, L. J. Callanan, I. H. Kogan, John P. Leo, James Butler, William N. Penney, Judge Fitzgerald, ex-Recorder Smyth.

James S. Scott, A. J. Corcoran, W. H. Quinn, P. W. Orvis, Patrick Fox, Charles E. Runk, James Heffernan, William H. Gelshenen, John T. Farley, Miles M. O'Brien, Lawrence Winters, David Wile, John O'Sullivan, I. E. Hartshorn, M. D.; M. J. Eccheveria, M. D.; Frank Hartley, M. D.; J. H. Woodbury, M. D.; P. McGowan, M. D.; Augustus T. Docharty, S. D. Ellis, Stephen Farrelly, Edward J. Nolan, M. D.; John von Glahn, Charles Ollendorf, John O'Connell, John J. Carr, James J. Walsh, Clinton J. Edgerley, Louis Contencin, Thomas F. Barden, Charles S. Phillips, J. E. Dearden, M. D.; F. W. Gladden, Carle J. Graymor, J. M. Macdonald, M. D.; John McGrath, M. D.; E. A. Scott, M. D., and E. W. Scott.

John D. Crimmins, the Hon. A. B. Parker, Lawrence Godkin, Justice Patterson, George W. Young, Judge H. R. Beekman, Corporation Counsel Scott, John P. O'Brien, James J. Traynor, J. Henry Haggerty, William H. Hurst, John Whalen, William Barbour, Patrick Kiernan, P. H. Kiernan, Charles D. Thompson, James Dunne, Joseph C. Hendrix, Justice M. J. O'Brien, Justice William Wallace, Judge Beach, John H. Spellman, John Delahunty, Thomas F. Ryan, William L. Turner, George W. Wingate, Eugene A. Philbin, William C. Orr, J. H. Quinlan, J. H. Waller, R. P. Charles, W. J. De Rivera, James McClenahan, Richard S. Treacy, John J. Bannin, John J. Rooney, Edward J. McGuire.

Charles V. Fornes, Thomas P. Fitzsimons, Vincent P. Travers, John Crane, Francis C. Travers, Arthur Davidson, John A. Sullivan, James Doyle, Martin S. Paine, W. P. La Bonta, E. B. Sheffer, A. E. Mitchell, Hugh Kelly, James L. Gordon, James B. Dill, Arthur T. Sullivan, J. Edward Simmons, James P. Campbell, Michael Fitzsimons, Myles Tierney, Ambrose F. Travers, Richard M. Walters, John P. Kelly, W. B. Thorn, James C. Johnson, Thomas Barrett, H. H. Vreeland, John Henney, Jr., Daniel M. Brady, F. H. Whittemore, J. Preston McAnerney, George W. Adams, John C. Haskell, John H. Inman, George F. Baker, John McAnerney.

William Kennelly, John B. Doer, George B. Coleman, Joseph F. Mulqueen, Antonio Rasines, Michael J. Mulqueen, D. J. Kane, Philip J. Britt, Richard J. Lyons, Michael Duff, John A. Deady, Thomas S. Brennan, John O'Neil, Edward O'Mahony, P. F. Collier, Dr. Nammack, F. P. Olcott, George H. Sherman, Hugh J. Grant, James Connell, A. M. Brady, W. H. Bailey, I. R. Dillon, John Sullivan, H. Van Atta, E. B. Lansing, Jr., Thomas P. Kelly, John J. Quinn, Frank Thompson, Joshua Gregg, B. F. Coleman, John Jeroloman, Richard A. Cunningham, Job E. Hedges, Maurice J. Power, John N. Hayward, John H. Mooney, William H. Kelly.

William H. Clark, Eugene Durnin, David O'Brien, C. H. Truax, James McCartney, J. C. Graham, James Pilkington, John J. Barny, James Wheaton, Stephen J. Geoghegan, A. B. de Guerville, James Curran, William S. Kahnweiler, Thaddeus Moriarty, Thomas Morrisy, Emile Beneville, Daniel O'Connell, John J. Lenehan, John Kirkpatrick, William H. Burke, Arthur T. Caldwell, Philip Milligan, James Flynn, William J. Quinlan, Police Justice White, Frank S. Gannon, Charles S. Gowen, John Connelly, H. H. Brown, Charles L. Guy, S. J. Walsh, M. D., Edward Kelly, Francis Higgins, Hammond Odell, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bartholomew Moynahan.

The menu was worthy of the occasion, and the dish that appeared to be most in demand was Irish bacon and greens as an entrée. During the dinner C. W. Stub's orchestra furnished airs of the Green Isle, including the "Wearing of the Green," "Believe Me, if all Those Endearing Young Charms," "Hail Killarney," and Catlin's medley of Irish melodies.

Chairman Coleman, in introducing William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who responded to the toast, "The day we celebrate," alluded to the antiquity of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and said that he was glad to see among the guests representatives of Morris County, N. J., as it was identified with the society's organization.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo said:

We have met to-night as American citizens, devoted to the Republic and its institutions, to commemorate the memory of a great Irishman and an illustrious saint, whose life typifies devotion, patriotism, and valor, the love of God, the love of country, and the brave heart that never quails before any foe. To many of us this anniversary has also significance as a national holiday of a great and imperishable race, with which we are connected by the dearest ties of blood and the most tender recollections of the birthplace of ourselves or our immediate ancestors.

The fitting celebration of this anniversary will make us not only better Irishmen and better Americans, but better men and better citizens. Those of us who are of Irish birth or immediate Irish descent yield to no men in our loyalty to the American Republic, its Constitution, and its laws. We are pledged to the preservation of its liberties as marked, as they are, by law and conserved by order, and next to the symbol of the Christian religion we look upon as sacred, the American flag to us and to our children the flag of flags, for all time to come. While we challenge the right of any one to question our loyalty to the country of our adoption, we believe that that loyalty can best be intensified and find its surest foundation in an honorable pride of race and nativity.

After sketching the struggle of the Irish Celt for liberty to the battle of Clontarf with the Vikings and the Anglo-Norman invasion, the speaker said:

Slandered

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Ma Cousine.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Broadway-38th St—2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Free Exhibition of Fruit Products.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—3:00—Mr. Plunket Greene, Song Recital.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—The Ragan Lectures.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—3:00—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Gambony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Ups and Downs of Life.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohne Geheimniss.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—11:00 A. M.—Lecture by Max O'Rell 8:15—An Ideal Husband.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
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No Faction, Declares Mr. Brookfield.
Ammen Ram Katahdin Tested.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	45	30	3:30 P. M.	50	41
6 A. M.	45	29	6 P. M.	55	40
9 A. M.	45	31	9 P. M.	52	37
12 M.	55	36	12 P. M.	50	34

Average temperature yesterday.....34¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 50¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 38
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

HOW LONG SHALL WE WAIT FOR SPAIN'S APOLOGY?

It is a reasonable inference that if Secretary Gresham had received from the Spanish Government a "prompt and satisfactory response" to his demand for a disavowal and an apology for the Allianca outrage he would have made it public. The Secretary's demand was transmitted to Minister Taylor at Madrid on the 14th inst. It is understood that a reply was received on the 17th, and from unofficial sources the report comes that Spain disavows the act of the commander of her gunboat and promises to investigate.

The disavowal is all very well. Spain could do no less. The promise to investigate, however, must be interpreted by Spanish precedents. It cannot be pretended that Spain's promise to investigate means the same thing as Great Britain's promise, or that of France or Germany. It is a promise that can be fulfilled in less than a week's time if it has been made in good faith. Any unreasonable delay will justify our Government in assuming that the promise was given with some other view than that of honorably keeping it.

Both sides of the story have now been told. Capt. Crossman reports that while upon the high seas outside Cuban waters he was repeatedly fired on with solid shot by a Spanish gunboat, and that this happened after he had run up the United States flag and had saluted the Spaniard. The commander of the Spanish vessel, which proves to be the cruiser Conde de Venadito, reports, rather tardily, that the Allianca was within a mile and a half of the Cuban shore; that she ran up the British flag, and so on. We remarked on the morning following the receipt of the news of the attack upon the Allianca that "a deal of sturdy lying is to be expected from the commander of the Spanish gunboat." He has not disappointed us. Certainly no intelligent person will give the slightest credence to the statement that this American mail steamer, which has sailed West Indian waters for years and is perfectly well known, attempted to palm herself off as an English boat. Nor is it any more probable that she was within a mile and a half of the shore and "heading for Cape Maysi."

So far as the American Government and people are concerned, the facts are all in. They believe Capt. Crossman, who has no motive for misrepresentation, while the Spaniard, having through his arrogance got himself into a bad scrape, has not only a motive, but the notorious aptitude of his kind for putting a false face upon the matter.

As ex-Secretary William C. Whitney points out in the spirited dispatch which he sends to The Times from Naples, no commander of a ship of war of Spain or of any other nation could be ignorant of the fact that firing upon a merchant vessel upon the high seas in time of peace is a violation of the law of nations. The commander of the Conde de Venadito committed a wanton outrage upon our flag and our commerce, and it is because the attack was willful and wanton that it calls for exemplary treatment. Our Government and our people can be patient with the official prolixities of a nation that by sheer blundering or ignorance has affronted us. With Spain, an old offender and notoriously shifty, we ought to show unmistakably our intention to insist upon a "prompt and satisfactory" reply to our demand.

A mere apology, given at Spain's convenience, and a formal assurance that her ships of war shall not molest our merchant vessels, will not do. The dignity of the Nation and the safety of our commerce demand some better evidence that Spain intends to mend her manners. We have endured quite long enough the lawless fashions of her naval officers. The Allianca case must yield a lesson that every man of them will hear and heed.

In the present circumstances, and until Spain has fully complied with Secretary Gresham's demand, the Windward Passage cannot be considered altogether safe for our merchant ships. It can be made so by sending a couple of our war vessels to patrol it for a few weeks. The Allianca will shortly have occasion to pass Cape Maysi on her southern trip. She ought to be protected against further molestation.

THE AILSA'S DEFEAT.

The beating of two minutes which the Britannia has given the Ailsa by no means effaces the two emphatic defeats of the Prince of Wales's cutter. In a light and variable breeze a yacht race is very largely a matter of luck. That the breeze was light is shown by the fact that the winner took over two hours and a quarter to sail a course of nine miles, while at the last previous meeting the Ailsa had covered a course of thirty miles, with eight turns, in three hours and three-quarters.

The last race seems, indeed, to have been little better than a drifting match. In a drifting match there is "nothing proven," but as the light wind was accompanied with a choppy sea it is probable, though not proved, that the sea was more disadvantageous to the broader boat. In the former race, which was sailed in a fine breeze, the Britannia gained on the one stretch in which both boats were exposed to a heavy sea. This is what might have been expected from the difference in model. But it does not prevent the Ailsa from being pretty clearly the fastest yacht "all around" that is now sailing under British colors.

THE POLICE PRESENTMENT.

The presentment of the Grand Jury is quite as important, with reference to the reorganization of the force, as the specific indictments with which it was accompanied. Of special importance is the charge which it contains, and which may almost be said to be its main burden, that the Grand Jury has received no assistance whatever from the police force in the work of weeding out the unworthy members of that force. Not only has no policeman, high or low, volunteered any of the testimony which almost every policeman, high or low, is in a position to furnish, but the investigation has had no aid or encouragement from the authorities of the force. That is to say, the department, as represented by its highest officials, is opposed to being investigated with a view of being reformed, and has treated the investigation as an attack. "Those whose duty it was to aid in detecting crime have united to prevent its detection." The Grand Jury complains that this attitude of the force has had the effect of deterring many witnesses from telling freely what they knew, lest in the future the force of which they exposed the unworthy members should mark them out for persecution.

The obvious comment upon this is that the recent additions to the commission, made in the interest of bi-partisanship and Platt politics, have not been made in the public interest. The commission can no more be trusted to do its duty and to serve the public now that Kerwin and Murray and Martin compose the majority of its membership than it could be trusted a year ago, when that majority consisted of McClave and Martin and Sheehan. Mr. Andrews is in the same helpless and lonesome position now that Mr. MacLean occupied then, and finds himself upon every important question affecting the department in the old familiar minority of one to three. Here is the very first stumbling block that whoever undertakes to improve the force, whether as Commissioner, Grand Juror, or District Attorney, is sure to encounter. Happily, it is one that Mayor Strong is empowered to remove, and now that, in common with everybody else, he sees what an obstruction it is to the improvement of the force, it is to be expected that he will take steps to remove it. The resistance of which the Grand Jury complains would cease, except among policemen personally conscious of crime—that is to say, it would become a disorganized and ineffectual resistance, the day that the Mayor furnished Mr. Andrews with three colleagues appointed from the same motive which dictated his appointment, the honest desire to do the best possible thing for the city without taking thought for "politics."

We may assume that this obstacle will very shortly be removed. The question will then arise how the reform thus well begun is to be carried on, and who in the upper ranks of the existing force is to be retained in the reorganization. That some expert policeman of high rank must be retained and intrusted with a wide discretion is almost self-evident. A novice, however capable and however honest, would be sure to vitiate and nullify his well-meant work for want of special knowledge. The public has for the most part settled upon the conclusion that Superintendent Byrnes should be retained in his present place, as less smirched by the disclosures that have been made than any other member of the force whose ability and experience were comparable to his. The Grand Jury does not apparently acquiesce in this conclusion. It says: "The enjoyment by the executive head of the force of a considerable fortune accumulated as a result of favors granted in recognition of official duty may well have caused demoralization in the force under his command. The distinction between the receipt of such favors and the taking of direct gratuities for official service is not one that his subordinates are likely to appreciate." This is a just and a temperate criticism. The taking of gratuities, directly or indirectly, for official services is fatal to the maintenance of a high standard of delicacy. An officer in the army would undoubtedly be cashiered for it, and would deserve to be cashiered, and, theoretically, a policeman ought to be as sensitive and as high-minded as a soldier. But, if we admit the necessity of employing somebody connected with the present force in the reorganization of the force, and if we consider the nature of the charges brought and sustained, not by their own admissions, as in the case of the Superintendent, but by sworn evidence, against most of the other men in the upper ranks of the force, it seems rather superfine to insist that taking "points" from millionaires for use in Wall Street, as a voluntary return for services already rendered and completed in the line of official duty, shall operate as a disqualification. "The distinction between the receipt of such favors and the taking of direct gratuities for official service" may, as the Grand Jury says, not be one that the rank and file of the force are likely to appreciate. But the distinction between taking even direct gratuities for the performance of official duty and the taking of gratuities for the neglect or violation of official duty is so well marked that nobody in the force can possibly misunderstand it. It is this latter offense with which so many of the upper officers of police stand accused and of which some have been convicted. Accepting "points" from a rich man for having in the line of official duty done him a personal service is a proceeding that lacks delicacy; but it is no more morally than it is legally on the same footing with taking money for protecting instead of suppressing vice and crime.

THE RESERVOIR SITE.

When the Legislature last year repealed the act of 1892 authorizing the location of the Municipal Building in the City Hall Park, it did not repeal the act of 1893 providing for the removal of the old reservoir from the ground adjacent to Bryant Park on Fifth Avenue, which contemplated the possible transfer of the old City Hall Building to that site, to be used by the Tilden Trust for library purposes. The plan then in view had been strongly advocated by one of the Tilden Trustees, with special reference to the excellence of the proposed site for a great public library.

The act of 1893 declared that the land occupied by the reservoir should be made a part of Bryant Park, under the control and management of the Park Department, whenever the Board of Aldermen should so provide. It also authorized the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the reservoir and make the necessary readjustment of water pipes, whenever the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should decide that the public interests would be promoted thereby.

The act regarding the Tilden Trust authorized the Department of Public Parks to enter into a contract with that corporation for the use and occupation of "any building that may be hereafter erected in pursuance of law upon lands belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, in said city, and establishing and maintaining therein a free library and reading room and carrying out the objects and purposes of said corporation." This gave all needed authority for the use of this site for the Tilden Library then contemplated, but it would doubtless not apply to the great public library to be founded under the plan of consolidation with the Lenox and Astor foundations. We simply call attention to the present state of the law affecting the reservoir site, which seems to be geographically the most eligible and attractive, and which would enable the city to make a valuable contribution for the establishment of the library.

BEET SUGAR IN EUROPE.

The late reports which show an unexpected decrease of the cane sugar crop in Cuba direct attention again to the enormous increase of the European output of beet sugar and the efforts of European agricultural parties and European Governments to avert the natural consequences of overproduction that has been caused by artificial stimulation. The Cuban crop was 1,087,400 tons last year. An increase was expected this year, but the commercial agent of our Government at Sagua La Grande reported yesterday that the cane this year is "hollow and 25 per cent. short of saccharine matter," and that the crop will be below the average.

The great increase of the beet sugar output in Europe is shown by the following table, which gives the estimates of the six leading authorities:

	1893-4. Tons.	1894-5. Tons.
Mr. Licht	3,895,000	4,910,000
L'Economiste Français	3,905,000	5,080,000
M. Gieseker	3,920,000	5,080,000
Prager Zukermarkt	3,828,000	4,750,000
Deutsche Zukerindustrie	3,864,000	4,880,000
Society of the Fabricants of Sugar	3,794,200	4,681,800
Average	3,864,700	4,897,000
Increase this year		1,032,300

It will be seen that the average of the estimates of the new crop shows an increase of 26 per cent. over the preceding crop, and the increase in tons is equal to a little more than half of the entire quantity of sugar consumed in the United States last year.

Probably the most trustworthy of the estimates is that of Licht, which agrees with the average in showing an increase of 26 per cent. Reference to statistics for previous years discloses the rapid growth of the output. Licht's reports show that while the new crop is larger than last year's by 26 per cent., it exceeds the crop of 1892-3 by 43 per cent. The average of the six estimates shows an increase of 42 8-10 per cent. over the crop of that year. Germany stands at the head of the list, with a beet sugar crop almost twice as large as the crop of cane sugar in Cuba, but Austria-Hungary's beet crop is now equal to Cuba's crop of cane. Germany's latest crop exceeds last year's by 24 per cent., and the crops of the two preceding years by 40 and 44 per cent., respectively. France, with a crop about half as large as Germany's, shows an increase of 43 per cent. over her last year's output. There is a small increase in Belgium.

These figures tend to explain the recent legislation of the beet sugar countries or the measures now under consideration in those countries, designed to satisfy the demands of the sugar growers. In Germany the State Council Committee on Agriculture has voted for an increase of the bounty and of the internal duties on consumption. In France and Austria it is proposed to prevent in some way the threatened importation of German sugar which will be encouraged by new German bounties on exports. Germany, with great quantities of sugar to sell abroad, has sharply resented our discriminating duty on her sugar, showing this resentment in her restrictions upon imports of beef and meat products from this country. The stocks of raw and refined sugar in Austria-Hungary are now larger by 500,000 tons than they were a year ago, and the world's visible supply of sugar exceeds that of February, 1894, it is said, by 800,000 tons.

The European growers of sugar beets are suffering from overproduction caused by artificial stimulation. There can be no permanent remedy for depression at their end of the industry except in a reduction of output, but what they demand is more bounty stimulus. If they get it, a similar increase of artificial stimulus will probably be granted in two or three other Continental countries. This policy may alleviate temporarily the condition of the growers, but it will only postpone the evil day. There is no inclination on the part of the several Governments to seek an international agreement for the reduction or entire repeal of bounties, although the conditions seem to call for such action. Countries which depend upon imports for their supply of sugar have no reason for complaining about a European policy that gives them very cheap sugar largely at the expense of European taxpayers, but it is possible for them to lose as much as they gain if they are foolish enough to excite the commercial hostility of Continental Europe by ill-considered legislation designed to punish the beet sugar countries for exporting sugar at a low price.

HOW WILL THEY WORK IT?

There is to be a convention in South Carolina this year to revise the Constitution of the State, and the two factions, both claiming to be Democratic, known as the "Reformers" and the "Conservatives," have entered into a most extraordinary agreement with reference to the election of delegates. It may not be obvious to our readers that the "Reformers" are the Tillmanites, for nothing in South Carolina stands more in need of reform than that faction, but such is the case, and the "Conservatives" are the Democratic opponents of the Tillmanites.

The substance of their agreement is for an equal division between them of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, so far as these can be elected by their combined votes, and its declared purpose is to secure "such qualification of the suffrage as will guarantee white supremacy," with the "disfranchisement of no white men except for crime." No hint was given in the agreement, signed by the committees of these two white men's factions, as to the method of securing this object, but no secret seems to be made in the State that it is to be the one great end and aim in revising the Constitution. As no discrimination can be made "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and it is claimed that there is no intention of making any, it is hard for the Northern mind to conceive how a qualification of the suffrage can be contrived which shall "guarantee white supremacy" and disfranchise no white man, in a State where colored citizens are in a majority and white citizens are divided virtually into three parties.

There is a refreshing candor in the discussion of this problem in South Carolina. In answer to the suggestion that it is proposed to escape the risk of "negro supremacy" by establishing "fraud supremacy," the leading Conservative organ in the State asks, in rather an illogical way, "Why should we at this late day, when the opportunity is offered to accomplish by legitimate means what we have been for eighteen years accomplishing by fraudulent means, affect a squeamishness about fraud supremacy?" Here is a plain admission that white supremacy has been maintained by fraudulent means, and an intimation that they will continue to be necessary, but that in some way they are to be made "legitimate."

The whole labored argument, which is based upon the outrage of negro suffrage and the necessity of white supremacy in spite of it, shows how demoralizing to the conscience and the reason the political condition in South Carolina has long been. The writer of the strange article says: "We might deceive those who do not know us as well as we know ourselves by assuming a virtue that we do not possess, but surely we cannot hope to deceive ourselves. Let us for once be as frank as we have been fraudulent." This plainly means that the Conservatives and Reformers are united in the one purpose of devising some means of making "fraud supremacy" Constitutional and "legitimate," in order to guarantee white supremacy. What ingenious device is to be wrought out we cannot imagine, but, like "bloody instructions," it is pretty sure to return to plague the inventors. The root of the whole evil was planted in the reconstruction policy which forced negro suffrage upon helpless States when the negro was utterly unfit for the exercise of the suffrage.

AMERICAN IRON FOR EUROPE.

In the report recently read before the Chamber of Commerce in Middlesborough, England, by Mr. Jeremiah Head—to which we referred a week or two ago—it was shown that the price of pig iron at Birmingham, Ala., was lower by about $2 per ton than the price of similar iron in England. Commenting upon this, The Engineering and Mining Journal, on Feb. 23, pointed to certain conditions which prevented the exportation of Southern iron to England. For example, it was stated that the cost of carriage from the Alabama furnaces to Mobile or New-Orleans was $2 per ton. Mr. Bowron, Secretary of one of the large Southern iron companies, has since written to The Engineering and Mining Journal about this railroad freight rate. He says:

"To Mobile or Pensacola we can go for foreign shipment at $1 per ton, and are endeavoring to secure ballastings on cotton cargoes, and if we can do so we will certainly give some of the English consumers in the Manchester district the opportunity of comparing our iron with Cleveland pig."

We published on the 14th inst. a letter in which Mr. Bowron spoke of the difficulties attending the ocean transportation of American iron to England, and added the following:

"The markets of the Mediterranean and of the Baltic are not, however, subject to the same remarks, except to a limited extent, and I am quite hopeful that the rates, which are now under consideration, on the Southern railways to Mobile, Pensacola, and Savannah for foreign shipment will enable us actually to commence exporting pig iron to Italian, Spanish, and Russian ports."

There has been going on for some weeks in Southern trade journals a lively discussion as to the possibility of making pig iron in East Tennessee in the near future at a cost of $5 per ton or even less, and the prospect of a considerable reduction of the present minimum cost within the next year and a half seems quite encouraging. A reduction of $1 per ton would insure the establishment of an export trade, and it may be that Alabama iron will be exported even at the present figures.

All the lugubrious apprehensions of local moralists and strayed representatives of the English aristocracy in regard to the "living picture" evil are realized in the adoption, by a group of Anarchists at Buffalo, of this particularly vicious art expression as a ready means of teaching their deplorable doctrines. The telegraphic dispatches tell how wild excitement was produced at a meeting in that city by the spectacle of a notably handsome young woman as the centre of one of these pictures, not indeed, because she appeared undraped, not because she assumed to represent Liberty, but because she was surrounded by roughly-clad men armed with guns and hatchets, ready and eager to defend an imperiled goddess from an individual whose evil nature and inclinations were typified by his swallow-tailed coat and patent-leather shoes. This was truly a hideous scene, and its malignant ingenuity was well calculated to arouse Anarchistic hatreds to the most frightful point. The fact that anybody who takes the trouble to pass the stage entrance of almost any theatre, about 11 o'clock at night, can see this awful drama almost exactly duplicated, should not be brought forward as an excuse for putting it on the stage. Such palterings with the right, and disregard of such serious dangers are only too common, among a people wrapped in the delusive mantle of a false security. The "living picture" has reached its logical depth of iniquitous employment, and all too soon society will regret the comparative innocuousness of such orators as Johann Most and Emma Goldman. People of that kind only talk; handsome young women on a pedestal—and silent!—will teach more Anarchy in a day than they in a year, and will burn away by the glamour of their cruel eyes the very foundations of civilization.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER.

Senator Murphy Looks for a Grand Party Victory Next Fall.

ALBANY, March 18.—A distinguished group of Democratic statesmen gathered here to-night, consisting of the two United States Senators, Edward Murphy, Jr., and David B. Hill, and ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Michigan. Senator Murphy and Don Dickinson left New-York this afternoon on the North Shore limited at 4:30 o'clock. On the same train, by a curious coincidence, was D. Cady Herrick of Albany. On the trip up these distinguished Democrats had numerous conferences, and when it was learned that on their arrival here they repaired to Senator Hill's house, up on the Troy Road, it was maintained that for the first time this year the Democrats in the Legislature will act hereafter with some degree of general leadership, and that their positions in all pending questions will be determined by some consideration for organization.

It also indicates that the Democrats are fully alive to the possibilities of the campaign this Fall, and are throwing anchors out to windward for the Presidential campaign of 1896.

Both Senators Murphy and Hill have expressed commendation for the leadership displayed by Senator Cantor in the Senate, and both have confided to their intimate friends that the errors of commission by the Republicans in the Legislature and in New-York City will bring all elements of the Democratic Party together this Fall. To the correspondent of The New-York Times Senator Murphy said this evening:

"The Democrats in this State are becoming more and more united as day succeeds day. I am confident that the party can carry the State this Fall, and I will be more disappointed than I ever have been in my life if it doesn't."

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson merely said: "You know more of the politics of New-York State than I do. But from all I learn, the condition of the party is infinitely better than it was three months ago, and the mistakes of the Republican Legislature in New-York ought to bring thousands upon thousands of independent votes to the Democratic Party this Fall."

ART NOTES.

—The jury of the Society of American Artists met Monday afternoon for the final revision of the exhibition which opens to the public next Monday, and to award the Weld prize and the Shaw fund. Mr. Childe Hassam received the Weld prize for the best landscape in the exhibition, and the picture by Mr. William M. Chase, entitled "A Friendly Call," was selected by the jury for the Shaw fund at $1,500, the painting to become the property of Samuel T. Shaw, Esq., the giver of the fund.

The late Thomas W. Price of Philadelphia has made the following bequests in his will: His portraits of Lorenzo Dow and the Rev. Charles Pitman to the Historical Society of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and portraits of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gand, the Rev. John Wesley, and sundry Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Home for the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Milwaukee Exposition has engaged the services of Mr. Henry Reinhardt, who will again have charge of the galleries this year. He sails this week for Europe, where he will endeavor to secure a representative collection of work for the forthcoming exhibition.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters is now being held at the gallery of Williams & Everett in that city. Fifty-seven pictures are shown.

Four Baltimore artists are showing portraits in that city. They are Paul Hallwig, Thomas C. Horner, Charles Peale Didier, and Miss Hergenroeder.

"Arbitration Made Ridiculous."

From The London Spectator.

The House of Representatives in the United States, which has just expressed its platonic affection for peace and arbitration, has done its best to make arbitration ridiculous or impossible. The case of the sealers in Bering Straits was decided by arbitrators in Paris in favor of the Canadians. This was accepted by the Government of Washington, and it was supposed that the dispute was over. On Feb. 25, however, the House of Representatives refused to vote the money, and the sealers, many of whom are in bitter want, are reduced to despair. The British Government was asked to advance the money, pending further negotiations, but the Colonial Office objects that if this were done the House of Representatives might never repay it, and thus upset the award. It should be added that both the President and the Secretary of State express the warmest regrets at the breach of faith forced upon them; but the conduct of the Representatives must prevent arbitrations in future, unless the stakes are previously deposited in third parties' hands. It is too humiliating to submit quarrels to the decision of a tribunal when the opposite side has made up its mind to accept no decision not in its own favor.

LECTURE FOR COLONIAL DAMES

Edward Eggleston Talks About Early Land and Labor Systems in America—Origin of Some "First Families."

"Early Land and Labor Systems" was the subject of the lecture delivered at the Waldorf yesterday by Edward Eggleston before the Colonial Dames.

Mr. Eggleston described the quaint methods of transferring property, which existed in the American Colonies, and spoke of the development of the laws governing the transfer of land. He then took up the labor system prevalent at that time, and told of the early slave trade and its attendant cruelties in forcible language. He surprised his audience by telling them that many of the so-called "best families" were really descendants of convicts and bond servants, who were deported from England to America in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. His lecture teemed with many facts, apparently unknow to his hearers, and other historical facts he presented from a new point of view.

"It is hard to disturb your delusions," he said, "but it is comfortable to know that the world is getting better."

It was customary in transferring land in the colonial period, he said, for the one selling to take a shrub or piece of turf and twig, and hand it to buyer, saying at the same time: "This land and all that grows on it belongs to you." The land was then said to become the property of the buyer by right of turf, twig, and splinter. Every transfer was managed in this same formal manner. When a man took possession of a house he was handed the ring of the knocker, and a clergyman, in taking charge of a parish was formally presented with the bell rope. The land laws of England are today little better, Mr. Eggleston said, and it is almost preferable to have a spell of sickness in that country than to make a sale of land.

Rents to the "lord of the manor" have been paid in New-York State within the present generation, he said. The Van Rensselaer family received, until not many years ago, at their manor house up the Hudson, poultry, wood, and grain, as payments for rent. Prior to the revolution every person was a tenant of the King. Even Trinity Church had to pay yearly rent of one peppercorn to his Majesty.

It is a fact that most of the manual labor at the time of the revolution was performed in a great measure by white slaves, or so-called tenants. The treatment they received was more cruel than that meted out to the colored slaves in the later days. Columbus himself introduced the convict system. Serfdom in England was in its last stages when slavery began in America. It was the tendency of the times to be merciful, so that criminals instead of being hanged were sent to America. The cruelty with which these bond servants were treated by their masters in America has hardly ever been equalled. A traveler through Virginia at that period tells of seeing a servant who was in a dying condition digging his own grave, with the master standing over him. No other servant could be spared to do the work. Many of these bond servants became famous men after they had bought their freedom. One especially, Andrew Hamilton, of Philadelphia, distinguished himself by defending at the bar John Peter Zenger of New-York, accused of libel. Hamilton's speech did much to establish freedom of the press in this country.

Mr. Eggleston closed his lecture by telling a number of romantic stories about bond servants in America. The lecture next Monday will be on the domestic and social life of the early settlers.

LAST WEEK OF GERMAN OPERA

Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" Given to the Delight of a Large Audience.

Mr. Damrosch kept a good card in store for the last week of his season of Wagner in German. It was the greatest of all musical comedies, "Die Meistersinger," which had not been given before in the course of the present musical season. When it was last presented it was with Lasalle as Hans Sachs, and Jean de Reszke as Walther, and it was generally conceded that the true German spirit was absent from the performance, although the music was sung exquisitely. Last night an audience that packed the Metropolitan Opera House to the doors testified in no doubtful manner to its enjoyment of a German rendering. To be sure there were plenty of faults, and the singing was not always so good as it ought to have been; but, on the whole, it was a delightful performance.

It was a genuine treat to see and hear Emil Fisher once again as Hans Sachs. No one who has ever undertaken this rôle in New-York has so satisfied the mind as Herr Fisher. He has not only a true conception of the character, but he finds it so congenial that his work seems rather a natural expression of his own heart than a piece of acting. He sings the music with the most convincing expression, and at all times conveys the idea of the jovial cobbler, who had projected his mind beyond the limits of his environments, and become a poet and a philosopher. It was for Herr Fisher that the loudest plaudits of the audience were reserved, and well he deserved them.

The other members of the cast, while not striking in individual merit, worked together harmoniously, and produced generally good results. Fräulein Gadski was a gentle, amiable Eva, and sang her music tastefully. Herr Rothmühl was a conventional Walther, and hardly filled the requirements of the generous young knight. It takes a romantic tenor to do justice to this part. Herr Rudolph Oberhauser was, on the whole, a tolerable Beckmesser, doing his best work in the comic serenade, which, however, he sang just a little to carefully.

The other members of the cast were Marie Maurer as Magdalena, Conrad Behrens as Pogner, Paul Lange as David, Emil Senger as Kothner, and Messrs. Bromberg, Tellmann, Thomson, Ullrichs, Goettich, Bartels, and Neumann as the mastersingers. The opera was respectfully put on the stage, and the chorus, while a little ragged at times, attended earnestly to the action of the scenes. Mr. Damrosch conducted with zeal, and the orchestra played well.

BISHOP SPAULDING WILL NOT CHANGE

He Is Reported to Prefer Peoria to a More Important Diocese.

PEORIA, Ill., March 18.—Great interest was aroused here to-day by the announcement that Bishop Spaulding of this diocese had been called as Coadjutor Archbishop of Boston. Bishop Spaulding is now at the bedside of his aged mother at Lebanon, Ky. She is very ill.

Father O'Connor, Bishop Spaulding's confidant and Secretary of the diocese, said, confidently, that Bishop Spaulding did not intend leaving Peoria. He had often repeatedly refused calls to the larger dioceses in the larger cities, and ofter expressed himself as wanting to live and die in Peoria.

Bishop Spaulding left the city Thursday, and expects to return to Peoria the first of the week if there should be a change for the better in the condition of his mother.

Another Judicial District Wanted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—A petition has been addressed to Congress, asking for a division of the Northern District of New-York State, the Federal Judicial District, at the extreme western end of which is the City of Buffalo. The present district was formed nearly 100 years ago. The petition bears the signatures of lake men and others who are frequently forced to repair to the United States court

CHINA'S FAITH IN RUSSIA

A Confidence Which Only Makes Doubtful Peace Negotiations.

ADMIRAL TING'S ILLUSIVE SUICIDE

Defeated Troops of Manchuria Are Retreating Rapidly Toward Tien-Tsin and Pekin—Corea's Legation.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says:

"It is reported that China has a secret agreement with Russia, whereby the latter is to intervene if Japan insists upon any territorial cession as the price of peace. As China is relying upon this, the result of the peace negotiations is doubtful.

"The Europeans connected with the Chinese army and navy at Wei-Hai-Wei have arrived at Tien-Tsin, and have been paid off and discharged."

PARIS, March 18.—The European edition of The Herald is informed to-day by its Shanghai correspondent that, according to the Chinese newspapers, Admiral Ting did not kill himself at Wei-Hai-Wei, but was smuggled away in safety.

The three coffins conveyed from Kwang-Chi to Chee-Foo Contained Gens. Liu, Chang, and Tai.

The Chinese troops defeated by the Japanese under Gen. Nodzu are reported from Shan-Ha-Kwan as retreating rapidly toward Tien-Tsin and Pekin.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—No significance is attached here to the report from St. Petersburg that the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to the Pacific coast to co-operate with the British fleet in regard to Japan's demands upon China.

While no "understanding," as the term is used, exists between Russia and Japan, it is well known that Russia has no purpose of interfering with any arrangements which Japan may make with China as a condition of peace. Neither, it is said, is Great Britain likely to interfere unless Japan should demand a large slice of the Chinese territory, which is not likely to be the case.

The only foreign power that may make a protest against certain of the terms of peace is France, which country, it is believed, will strongly object to the occupation by Japan of the Island of Formosa. Some of France's colonial territory lies close to Formosa, and it has been known for months that France looks with disfavor upon this rich possession falling into the hands of a power which has developed such extraordinary military and political strength as has Japan during her war with China. The Japanese authorities at Tokio, however, are represented as having no fear of foreign interference in any conclusion reached between Japan and China.

Marshal Prince Komatsu, who, it is reported from Tokio, will be made commander in chief of the Japanese armies, will succeed Marshal Arisugawa, who died a few weeks ago.

Prince Komatsu is a cousin of the Emperor and the father of the young Japanese Prince who was a student at the German Naval Academy, and who passed through the United States last Autumn on his return to Japan. He has been attached to the military headquarters at Hiroshima, and is one of the most popular officers of the Japanese Army.

It is still believed here that an armistice will be the first agreement reached between Li Hung Chang and the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries at their meeting at Simonoseki early this week. As has been previously stated, much will depend upon the character of Li Hung Chang's instructions. If plenary powers have been given to him, his first consideration will be, it is said, to secure an armistice.

Should the negotiations for peace proceed with reasonable rapidity, the armistice will continue until some distinct understanding has been reached. Should the peace negotiations fail, it is not doubted that the victorious Japanese troops will proceed at once to Pekin, believing that, when that point is reached, articles of peace can be signed practically upon Japan's own terms.

Ye Heun Gik, the Corean Chargé d'Affaires, who has been confined to the legation in this city by serious illness for the last three months, has been recalled by his Government at his own request, and will leave to-morrow for San Francisco, where he will take the steamer China, March 26, for home.

Until another Minister reaches here from Seoul, the legation will be in the hands of Pak Yong Kin, who was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and who has been Secretary of the Legation since the close of the Chicago World's Fair, where he was the Corean Commissioner.

The departing Chargé d'Affaires, who is fifty-three years old, came to Washington over two years ago, as Chancellor of the Legation, and has been in charge of his country's affairs since last Summer, when the regular Minister, Ye Sung Soo, was recalled to advise the King of Corea in the reforms inaugurated on becoming independent of China. During the past Winter he has been in very poor health, and the legation has been represented at all public functions by Pak Yong Kin, the new Chargé, who is only twenty-seven years of age.

Considerable significance is attached to this latest change in Corean representation here, as it demonstrates that Corean independence of Japan as well as of China is to be maintained in the relations of the Hermit Kingdom with the United States.

The Corean Legation at Washington occupies a handsome residence owned by the Corean King. It is now the only legation of that country outside of Tokio. Excepting those of Great Britain, Japan, and possibly Mexico, no other legation buildings in Washington are owned by foreign powers.

Intimations have reached the State Department from the American Legation in Seoul that the Japanese advisers of the King of Corea had suggested the desirability of placing Corean relations temporarily in the hands of Japanese Ministers in various countries, but, on account of the exceptionally cordial friendship of the United States, which is the only nation except Japan maintaining a diplomatic representation in Seoul, the King of Corea declined to agree to the proposition and has insisted on continuing its control of the channels of communication with the United States, which the Corean nation had every reason to consider its warmest friend.

SPAIN'S MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Gen. Martinez Campos Is Confident that Madrid Is Peaceful.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the resignation of the Cabinet arose from a difference of opinion among the Ministers as to the method of proceeding against the newspapers which have attacked the army.

Despite the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of procedure under the press law, Gen. Lopez Dominguez, Minister of War, insisted that the Cabinet should issue a decree requiring the offending editors to be tried by court-martial.

This was opposed by all the civil Ministers, and the difference became so pronounced that Premier Sagasta declared it impossible for the Cabinet to exist in harmony. The Ministry, therefore, resigned.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Minister Hanis Taylor has cabled the State Department a confirmation of the news that the Government has resigned; that Martinez Campos has been appointed Captain General at Madrid, and that the new Government will probably be under Canovas del Castillo.

MADRID, March 18.—Queen Regent Christina received Gen. Campos late this afternoon. He reported that all was quiet in the city and he was confident that the officers would not seek further revenge upon the newspapers. After Gen. Martinez Campos left the palace the Queen Regent gave an audience to the Presidents of the Chambers.

PARIS, March 18.—The editors of the Republican journals Ideal and Justicia in Madrid will be tried by court-martial for denouncing the officers who attacked the newspaper offices. A rigid censorship of press matter is in force in Madrid. It is necessary to send the most important news by mail to Bayonne, whence it is dispatched by telegraph. A message forwarded thus last night says that the officers of the Madrid garrison were still intensely excited.

The newspapers expected to be attacked and most of the offices were barricaded and armed on Saturday evening. El Pais had a guard of armed civilians. Strong bodies of police were placed so as to be at hand for action in case any of the principal offices were attacked.

The officers and many of the soldiers gathered in the streets all day and uttered threats against the editors. Several efforts were made to intimidate even the foreign correspondents. The Imparcial has denounced the War Minister freely. It is said that Señor Sagasta blames him for his lack of energy in dealing with the rioters.

The Temps has this dispatch from Madrid:

"The Queen Regent showed extreme annoyance when Señor Sagasta explained to her the causes of the crisis. The Chambers will not sit again before the creation of a new Ministry. The Queen Regent wanted Martinez Campos to form the Ministry, in order that the estimates might be voted by the present Congress. Canovas del Castillo and the Conservatives are not at present prepared to return to power.

THE SAN SALVADOR REBELLION.

Rebels Were Shot or Hanged, and Ezeta Fears for His Children.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The steamer Saturn, from Panama, brings details of the recent San Salvadorean insurrection.

A conspiracy was discovered to proclaim Gen. Antonio Ezeta President. As soon as the facts came to light President Gutierez ordered the principal leaders shot. Among them were Cols. Delfino Berrios and Fernando Salgedo, and Capt. Mangandi.

The Chief of Police was shot immediately upon the discovery of the plot, and the whole city was thrown into a state of great excitement, agents of the reigning Government arresting all those who were suspected.

The conspiracy seems to have originated in different departments of the republic, including employes of Gutierez, who had turned traitor to him. All prisoners who were in jail since the last uprising were ordered to be hanged, and it is supposed by this time that the order has been executed.

The loyal people of San Salvador became infuriated upon the discovery of the conspiracy, and Gutierez's followers repaired to the office of Col. Angel Vasquez and lynched him without parley.

Gen. Ezeta, who is here, is much worried over his children. When he sent them away from San Francisco, a month ago, they were in charge of Mme. Garzia, his mother-in-law. She was instructed to go to Acapulco and wait for him under the protection of President Diaz. It appears that she went on to San Salvador, where they are now, and Ezeta fears they may be shot.

DIFFICULTIES OF VENEZUELA.

Great Britain Insisting on Proper Reparation for Arrests.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative, asked if the Government had fixed a date for the initiation of measures against Venezuela in the event of her failure to give satisfaction for the arrest and detention of a number of British Guiana policemen.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, replied that it was impossible to make a statement in regard to the question at the present time, but he declared that the matter would not be dropped until proper reparation was made by Venezuela.

Sir Edward Grey further said that no progress had been made toward resuming diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

THREE AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Bayard's New House, Roosevelt's Influenza, and Cockran's Journey.

LONDON, March 18.—Thomas F. Bayard has moved with his family into a splendid new house on Eaton Square.

J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Secretary of the Embassy, has recovered from the influenza and gone back to his official duties.

Bourke Cockran of Tammany Hall is resting here after a tour of the Continent. He has had two interviews with Ambassador Bayard.

CONSTANTINOPLE March 18.—The Porte has consented to provide an escort and a special interpreter for the foreign representatives with the Armenian commission of inquiry, and has sent instructions to this effect to the local officials.

COLOMBIA REBELLION CRUSHED.

Gen. Reyes Conquers near Malaga and Martens at Capitanejo.

PANAMA, March 18.—There was public rejoicing here last night over the following dispatch, which appeared in The Star and Herald, dated Bogota, March 16:

The revolution has ended in the complete triumph of Gen. Reyes over the invaders near Malaga, and the whole army of rebels has surrendered to Gen. Martens at Capitanejo. The Lord be praised! CARO.

This dispatch from President Caro, The Star and Herald says, is confirmed by other telegrams of similar tenor from the provincial Governors and military commanders.

THE STEAMER SPOKANE BURNED

One of the Finest Vessels on the Kootenay River Destroyed.

KASLO, British Columbia, March 18.—The steamer Spokane, belonging to the Columbia and Kootenay Navigation Company, one of the finest steamers on the Kootenay River, was burned to the water's edge this morning. At the time of the fire, there was considerable freight on board, part of which was destroyed. The steamer was valued at $15,000; insurance, $5,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

KURDISH FIENDISH CRUELTY.

Horrible Tales of Witnesses Before Armenian Inquiry Committee.

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Telegraph has a Moosh dispatch, sub-dated from Kars yesterday. The dispatch says:

"The difficulties placed in the way of witnesses coming to testify before the Commission of Inquiry are almost insuperable. Every road is patrolled by bands of gendarmes, who put intending witnesses out of the way. Persons from villages in the Sassoun district and survivors of the massacre are treated as criminals.

"The Armenians who feed or shelter them are imprisoned and beaten. The testimony of several witnesses piles horror on horror. For instance, a witness hiding in the oak scrub saw soldiers gouge out the eyes of two priests, who in horrible agony implored their tormentors to kill them. But the soldiers compelled them to dance while screaming with pain, and presently bayoneted them.

"The number of witnesses is increasing. The stories are essentially identical. The mass of evidence is so overwhelming that the Government may soon admit that the massacre has been proved, and relieve the commission of further inquiry. When the weather shall permit the members will go to Sassoun to inspect the four pits filled with mutilated bodies."

Sir Edward Grey announced that, in consequence of the Government's having received information alleging that as a result of mock trials, or without trial at all, 2,500 Armenians had been sentenced to imprisonment and were still confined, representations had been made to the Porte for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the attending circumstances.

FRANCE AND AMERICAN CATTLE

Official Opinion that the Value of Our Exports Is Underrated.

PARIS, March 18.—In an interview with a reporter of the United Press to-day, M. Rollin, managing partner of the Paquin Compagnie, which has practically a monopoly of the importation of American cattle into France, said:

"The first notable effort to open up a market for American cattle was made in 1890, when 4,000 head were consigned to us. The prices realized were not high enough to tempt American exporters to continue shipping, until 1893, when the drought in France began to make the trade profitable. In 1894 we imported 18,000 head. The most of this consignment was sold at remunerative prices, until August of that year, when the prices dropped, until, by November, they had become so low that only one exporter, Nelson Morris of Chicago, continued consigning.

"The trade is now so small that the prohibition of importation of American cattle practically amounts to nothing. Rescinding the prohibitory order would not lead to a renewal of importation, except for brief periods after a drought. If the Government at Washington were informed of the facts it is unlikely that Congress would adopt any retaliatory measures, seeing that the French prohibition of the importation of American cattle has inflicted no injury upon American trade."

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The officials at the Agricultural Department are inclined to look upon the interview with M. Rollin, in to-day's United Press dispatches from Paris, as a French view of the case, given out for the purpose of misleading Americans as to the nature of our trade with France.

These officials say that the figures quoted are not accurate, and according to the Bureau of Animal Industry the total number of head of American cattle exported to France during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was 8,504 instead of 18,000. The exports to the other two countries that have prohibited American cattle for the same period were: Germany, 2,196; Belgium, 734.

These figures, however, do not agree entirely with those issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, which are as follows for the same period: Belgium, 1,377 head, valued at $125,060; France, 5,184 head, valued at $450,000; Germany, 3,069 head, valued at $285,792.

The Agricultural Department officials controvert in very positive terms the statement that the live cattle trade with France (and the same may be said of the other countries) is diminishing and is no longer remunerative. This statement is reinforced by the following figures given out by Dr. Salmon to the United Press showing our exports to the three countries that have prohibited American cattle, from July 1, 1894, the beginning of the present fiscal year, to Feb. 28, 1895—a statement that shows a very substantial increase in our cattle trade with those countries: During that time we exported to Germany 6,198 head of cattle, to France 14,776, and to Belgium, 4,633.

The average value of export cattle is, at a low estimate, $70 a head, and this would show a value of a little more than $1,000,000 for the eight months in the trade that France has shut off entirely.

Bismarck Birthday Commemoration.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Berliner Correspondenz says the Emperor has ordered that all public buildings be decorated and flagged on April 1, Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday.

The largest Social-Democratic newspapers demand the expulsion from the party of all the Saxon Town Councilors who have supported motions to send congratulations to Bismarck.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Canada Cattle.

LONDON, March 18.—Mr. Thomas Waring, Constitutionalist and Imperialist member for Down County, North, asked what truth there was in the report that two shiploads of cattle from Canada that had arrived at Antwerp had been found to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. Sir Edward Grey replied that communications to that effect had been received by the Board of Agriculture.

Garibaldi Monument in Rome.

ROME, March 18.—The cornerstone of the Garibaldi Monument was placed to-day in the presence of the Ministers, Garibaldi's sons, and the municipal authorities. The monument is intended to commemorate the defense of Rome in 1849. It will be completed and unveiled with great pomp in September, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reunion of Rome with Italy.

Kaiser Wilhelm and State Council.

BERLIN, March 18.—Emperor William will entertain the members of the Council of State at dinner to-morrow, when, it is expected, the sittings will close. The Reichsanzeiger corrects its own report as to the council's silver resolution, rendering the resolution still more favorable to the bimetallists.

Gen. von Werder Will Be Replaced.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Cologne Gazette says that Gen. von Werder will shortly retire from the post of German Ambassador to Russia. It is reported that he will be succeeded by Count Herbert Bismarck. Count von Alvensleben, now in Brussels, is also mentioned for the post.

Loeser & Co.'s Private Exhibition.

Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn had a private exhibition yesterday of their new importations of Paris and London Spring bonnets and hats. Their customers filled the space allotted to the exhibition and kept it full all day. From the expressions of those who visited the enchanting scene it would appear that there were more materialized dreams on exhibition than ever before, even though Messrs. Loeser & Co. have for years been renowned for their millinery displays.

The chief works of art, for such they are truly, showing the acme of skill in the combining of colors and materials, and creating unique and attractive designs in women's headwear, are from the most renowned Continental makers. Virot, Riboux, Esther Meyer, Felix, and Paul Virot and Berthe are among those represented from abroad, while the creations from Loeser & Co.'s own workshop vie with them in attractiveness.

White Leghorns and violet straws in profusion attracted the most attention, and were delectable to look upon. There was a bewildering profusion of toques of every conceivable appropriate design that were continually addressed in most affectionate terms.

The trimmings were mainly of roses, violets, and lace, so intermingled with bows and ribbons that their seductiveness was complete.

Very many of the most beautiful exhibits, if it be possible to discriminate among so many beautiful things, were readily disposed of early in the day, but their places were at once filled by others equally attractive.

The products of Messrs. Loeser & Co.'s workshop were as highly commended and as eagerly sought after as were those of the most prominent foreign makers. All should at once view the exhibits.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Mme. Réjane Is Seen in a New Role at Abbey's.

GAY AND MERRY MLLE. RIQUETTE

A New English Piece at the Empire Theatre Is Dull—Various Other Changes Last Night.

"Ma Cousine" took the place of "Mme. Sans Gêne" at Abbey's Theatre last evening, and New-Yorkers had an opportunity to see Réjane in a rôle as different from that which she played in Sardou's drama as it would be possible to imagine. If M. Meilhac had started out with the intention of writing a dramatic work that should embody and illustrate and emphasize every old-fashioned English idea of French frivolity, it is exactly "Ma Cousine" that would have resulted.

Amazingly lively in movement, more amazingly lively in dialogue, and most amazing of all in its calm refusal to recognize even the existence of such trifles as the ordinary proprieties of life, the piece is one of those curiously-confusing productions of French genius in the presence of which an Anglo-Saxon observer must struggle between two impulses—one to denounce it with vigorous indignation for outrageous disregard of conventions that should be universal, and the other to praise it unreservedly for ingenuity and wit, leaving any questions of morality to be settled in the land of its origin. It is simpler, however, for one writing late at night to do neither the one nor the other, but instead to use what space and time are at his disposal in telling with what complete success Mme. Réjane put aside every vestige of her own charming personality and really and absolutely became Mlle. Riquette, an actress of note in the "Théâtre des Fantaises-Amoureuse," whom a strange combination of not too improbable circumstances had forced to play, not on the stage, but in Parisian society, the part of mediator between a jealous wife and her unfaithful husband. Such an identification is, of course, the very height of the comedian's art, and is to be accomplished only by the employment of talents so great that between them and genius no dividing line can be recognized.

That Mme Réjane accomplished this most difficult of tasks, and much more truly was, than acted, the woman imagined by the playwright, could not have been doubted for an instant by any one who saw her last night. When the curtain rose she was lying on a couch and chattering with an old woman who sat beside her, and with scissors and brushes polished the nails of her listener's hands. They talked of the theatre, of love, of rôles pleasant and tiresome, of a thousand things such as an old woman would discuss with such a client. A certain Gaston came in, evidently very much at home, and a man who has written a two-part play and wants it produced. With them, too, Mlle. Riquette talked, still from her couch, and for each of them she had a tone and an air as different as the men, but none the less obviously natural, thoroughly inevitable. Then another woman, from a life altogether unlike that in which the others passed their existences, and for her, too, Mlle. Riquette had still another manner. Not till a moment before the curtain fell did she rise to her feet and step across the room, and yet in some mysterious manner she had been, all the while, in a state of activity almost intense. One watched her with breathless attention, for before his eyes was a triumph of histrionic art, achieved with perfect simplicity and by means and methods in which there was no sign or hint of art or of self-consciousness.

In the second act, with a hurrying of the play's action, came revelations of new possibilities. It is here that takes place the famous dance said to have been studied under "La Goulue"—a most remarkable dance, easy enough to see, but for half a dozen reasons, and especially for two that are Mme. Rejane's personal possessions, by no sort of paraphrases or euphimisms to be described here. Of course, this dance was vehemently applauded, but immeasurably better worth seeing was the look with which Mme. Rejane accomplished the complete subjection to her wiles of a fatuous little Baron. Her silence can be quite as eloquent as her speech, and half a dozen times last night this fact won enthusiastic recognition. All through the second act Mme. Rejane was in incessant motion; she ran from this side of the stage to the other, kept up two or three conversations at once and in every possible way was the perfect antitithesis of the woman on the couch. All she did was wonderfully well done, and when the curtain fell she was recalled time after time.

Then came the straightening out of complications. When Mlle. Riquette was in sight, of course there was no flagging of interest, but everybody knew exactly what was going to happen. The play ends about fifteen minutes too late, but that is true of such a vast number of other plays that M. Meilhac need not be very seriously criticized on account of it.

The supporting company appears to much better advantage in "Ma Cousine" than in "Sans Gêne." As an amateur playwright M. Numés displayed skill of a kind that merits cordial praise. Mme. Claudia made the manicuring woman as alive as she was amusing, while M. Rambert as the faithless husband, Mme. Duluc as his gentle wife, Mlle. Martial as a heartless society beauty, and M. Maury as the confiding lover of Mlle. Riquette, were all thoroughly competent for the tasks assigned them.

Riquette	Mme. Rejane
Clotilde	Mme. Duluc
Victorine Champcourtier	Mlle. A. Martial
Mme. Berlandet	Mme. Claudia
Rosalie	Mlle. Marchetti
Champcourtier	M. Numés
Gaston	M. Maury
Raoul	M. Rambert
Servant	M. Prevost

SIMPLY A STUPID THING.

That Is All There Is to Say, Honestly, About "John-a-Dreams."

A four-act play called "John-a-Dreams," written in London, by Mr. C. Haddon Chambers, and produced there by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, was brought to America in the valise of that versatile actor and manager. It was thought that he intended to produce it here, instead of which he sold it to Mr. Charles Frohman. Why he sold it instead of producing it was made manifest last evening, when the play was performed with every accessory possible on a well-ordered stage, at the Empire Theatre. It is simply a dull play, one that gives an earnestly attentive spectator a headache before its single climax is reached, and nearly converts that passing affliction into what is called a sick-headache before the last curtain.

An idea had gone abroad here that this was an exquisitely immoral play. The staid columns of The London Times were used to spread that idea when it was done at the Haymarket. That familiar expostulator, "X. Y. Z.," had his say in opposition to the play. Then Mr. Tree and Mr. Chambers followed, more in sorrow than in anger. Thereafter A. B. C., D. F., P. D. Q., and all the other letters of the alphabet had their say, and Mr. Tree and Mr. Chambers each took another turn. But for all that the play is no more immoral than an annual report of the Midnight Mission and not much more dramatic.

The four acts of "John-a-Dreams" contain and partly conceal one reasonably strong dramatic situation. A gentleman who has been an opium eater loves a woman with a florid "past." Because of her "past," though her heart is as pure as gold, she thinks she ought not to marry him. But finally she consents to "fly" with him, and while he is writing a farewell letter to his venerable clerical dad, who is preaching a sermon from the text, "Love one another" in the church next door, his jealous rival pours an overdose of opium into his brandy and compels him to write "I release you" on a sheet of paper. After he has taken the drug the opium-eater realizes his condition and discovers his friend's perfidy, and he struggles to regain command of himself. But the drug does its work; and the villain puts the empty vial in the unconscious man's hand.

In the "comic relief" there is one noteworthy passage. Percy pesters George's wife with his preposterous attentions, and she pretends to encourage him just to make George jealous. Once Percy is prattling to her, and she is lying on a sofa. She falls asleep. He discovers that annoying fact, and throws a book on a table, angrily. She is partly aroused, and exclaims, drowsily, "Is that you, George? How late you are!" and turns over on her side, nestling her head more comfortably among the sofa pillows.

For the rest there is a picture of a schooner yacht in motion under mainsail and forestaysail, with a moving panorama of Southampton Harbor, with its lights and a moonlit sea in the background; a handsome interior, the study of a liberal rural vicar, who loves flowers and tobacco, and talk, talk, talk! An endless succession of soliloquies and scenes a deux. An imitation of the poet writing a wretchedly bad poem under the influence of opium, by lamplight, while the sun is shining through the chinks of the shutters. Tea! Cigarettes! Brandy-and-soda! And talk, talk, talk! Some of this talk is well written, but none of it is stirring, and some of it, on the other hand, is mawkish stuff.

The scene painters, the calcium and electric light men, the musicians, the costumers and the actors, all did their work well last night. So did the folks who go to the theatre to applaud. Bernhardt in the third act of "Théodora," Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," Duse in "Cavalleria Rusticana," would not warrant more cheering. But the play is hopeless.

Mr. Miller, Miss Allen, Mr. Faversham, Mr. Dodson, Miss De Wolfe, and Mr. Edeson, all worked with a will. Their acting was as tactful and forcible as possible. Miss Allen has done nothing better, in a technical sense, than the confession of love in Act I., the recital of the story of her "past" in Act II., and her vehement rebuke to the treacherous lover in the last act. Mr. Miller lacks Mr. Tree's subtlety, his large technical resource, but he has more fervor. Mr. Dodson, for once in a way, was not overelaborate, but simple and as lifelike as was possible in the circumstances. But "John-a-Dreams," though it is not at all immoral, is dull and stupid.

Harold Wynn	Henry Miller
Sir Hubert Garlinge	William Faversham
Lord Barbridge	W. H. Crompton
Rev. the Hon. Stephen Wynn	J. E. Dodson
Percy De Coburn	Jameson Lee Finney
George Wanklyn	Robert Edeson
Capt. Harding	E. Y. Backus
Kate Cloud	Viola Allen
Lady Barbridge	Genevieve Reynolds
Mrs. Wanklyn	Elsie De Wolfe

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

At the Brooklyn Park Theatre last night Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter began a week's engagement, presenting "Francillon," with Mrs. Potter in her favorite character of Francine and Mr. Bellew as Lucien de Riverolles. A large audience greeted the stars, and seemed to enjoy the performance heartily. "Francillon" will be repeated on Wednesday evening, and the rest of the week will be devoted to "Charlotte Corday."

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

A grand revival of Eugene Tompkins's spectacular production of "The Black Crook" was made at the Brooklyn Columbia Theatre last night, in which many features not seen in the play before were introduced. The "Tommy Atkins" ballet, which has taken the place of the "Ta-ra-ra-boom" ballet, proved very amusing and was heartily applauded. Mlle. Petrescu's wonderful athletic feats were also greatly admired.

Mr. Barnet's New Extravaganza.

BOSTON, March 18.—"Excelsior, Jr.," a burlesque, words by Mr. R. A. Barnet and music by Mr. G. L. Tracey, was given tonight by the members of the First Corps of cadets at the Tremont Theatre for the first time.

Longfellow's poem is the theme, but Mr. Barnet does not stick to his theme. The music and specialties were liked, and the whole performance was generously applauded.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Harlem Opera House.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal returned to the Harlem Opera House last night for a week's engagement, presenting "Lady Clancarty," a play which has already been reviewed in these columns. They were greeted by a large audience, which was quick to appreciate the finer points of their artistic work. "Lady Clancarty" will be repeated to-night and Wednesday evenings; "A White Lie" will be presented Thursday, "All for Her" Friday, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the Saturday matinée, and "The Ironmaster" Saturday night.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The possibilities of the much-maligned cornet were demonstrated by Jules Levy at Proctor's yesterday, where his brilliancy of execution aroused the enthusiasm of continuously crowded houses. Comedy predominates this week at this house, and among its best exemplars are Rice and Elmerthe, grotesque but skillful performers upon the horizontal bar; Lawrence and Harrington, the original "Bowery Spielers"; White and Granger in comedy sketches; Gus Williams, the dialect monologuist, and Paquerette, the weird French grotesque.

—Grand Opera House.—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Byron began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House with a special St. Patrick's Day matinée yesterday, presenting a new farce comedy in four acts, called "The Ups and Downs of Life." The play is full of laughs, which the large audiences which gathered afternoon and evening seemed to enjoy thoroughly. Mr. Byron's latest work made a genuine west side success, and promises to attract large audiences during its brief New-York season.

—Casino.—Several new features were introduced in the vaudeville performance at the Casino last evening, among them the first appearance of Claudie Revere, a high kicker, whose efforts found instant recognition from an appreciative audience. Maud Raymond, a vocalist of some pretensions, also made her début at this house, and several new figures were added to the bronze living pictures. A very good performance, which will be repeated all this week, was given, and the applause was generous.

—Koster & Bial's.—The new vaudeville stars who appeared at Koster & Bial's last night were Damonio and Tantzer, who astonished the audience with a new and grotesque contortion act, and the Nichols sisters, in a new plantation sketch. A new living picture was also added to the collection on exhibition. All the old favorites of the bill, including the wonderful Frantz family, Cissie Loftus, the little Rossows, and Hurley and Wilton, remain.

—Keith's Union Square.—Edwin Stevens, an excellent comedian, joined the forces of Mr. Keith at the Union Square Theatre yesterday, and at once became popular with the continuous-performance audience. His imitations of well-known actors made an instant hit, and his burlesque burletta pleased the audience greatly. Lew Dockstader presented a satire on the Napoleon craze.

—American Theatre.—"The Fatal Card," which had a run at Palmer's Theatre recently, was presented at the American Theatre last night for the first time before a west-side audience. The same cast which was seen on Broadway is retained in the melodrama at the American, and the production is in every respect the same. The engagement is for this week only.

—Eden Musée.—Nellie Ganthony's monologue entertainment, the wax works, and the Gypsy Band attract pleased crowds at the Eden Musée.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, March 18.—An entire block of the business portion of Perry, including a livery stable, three groceries, two saloons, a hotel, a printing office, three restaurants, and other smaller concerns, was burned. Loss, $60,000.

Lindsay, Ontario, March 18.—A fire which started in the travelers' sample rooms of the Benson Hotel this afternoon spread to the stores of Gough Brothers, clothiers, and Hurley & Brady, grocers, both of which were badly damaged. Loss, $30,000; insured,

POLICE MAGISTRATES BILL

Petitions Sent to Albany by Republicans and Reformers Asking that It Be Passed.

Petitions to the Legislature asking the passage of the Police Magistrates bill have been sent to Assemblyman Pavey. One is signed by Republicans only, and the other by many who were prominent in the reform movement last Fall, members of both parties. The petitions and signers are as follows:

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

The petition of the undersigned citizens respectfully asks the favorable consideration and early passage by the Legislature of the bill commonly known as the Committee of Seventy's Police Magistrates bill. The proposed measure is of the highest public importance. It meets the approval, we believe, of the great majority of the citizens of New-York without distinction of party.

It has for its object the reformation of abuses which have become a public scandal. We believe that the provisions of the proposed bill are well adapted to remedy the evils complained of, and that the passage of the bill will secure in the future a decent and honest administration of the law in our inferior criminal courts.

We earnestly and respectfully urge upon the Legislature the speedy passage of the bill.

Joseph Larocque, Simon Sterne, W. B. Hornblower, Charles S. Smith, A. Foster Higgins, James F. Ruggles, F. B. Thurber, Henry Dexter, George H. Putnam, A. E. Whyland, C. A. Andrews, Oliver S. Carter, F. Moore, Hugh N. Camp, James G. Cannon, Warner Van Norden, Lowell Lincoln, Gustav H. Schwab, Henry Hentz, W. Jay Schieffelin, Frederick Taylor.

The following is the petition which has the signatures of Republicans only:

To the Hons. Charles T. Saxton and Hamilton Fish:

Gentlemen: The undersigned Republicans of the City of New-York beg to appeal through you to the Republicans of the Legislature to pass promptly and in its original form the Committee of Seventy bill abolishing the present police courts in this city.

Horace Porter, Elihu Root, Charles S. Smith, Samuel Shethar, Horace B. Fry, Joseph Pool, John M. Wilson, Henry Seelig, William C. Browning, Marville W. Cooper, James Otis, Sigourney W. Fay, Thomas H. Wood, Richard P. Herrick, W. Hunt Smith, D. F. Appleton, F. D. Tappen, S. H. Wales, John R. Van Wormer, Isaac H. Bromley, Charles D. Sabin, Henry Thompson, Charles R. Hickox, Geo. Rutledge Gibson, John K. Cisley, W. R. Potts, Richard Delafield, Edward Mitchell, H. F. Shoemaker, E. C. Anderson, G. P. Benjamin, E. Hinsdale, Benjamin Parr, H. M. Healey, Charles C. Burke, J. V. H. Fuller, Henry Bedlow, Thomas B. Clarke, W. L. McLane, J. Howard Ford, Albert P. Frost, Edward H. Post, John C. Wood, W. B. H. Jordan, A. Watkins, H. B. Crosby, John I. Davenport, Le G. B. Cannon, Egbert Starr, William H. Browning, C. T. Sherman, Charles E. Tweedy, William H. Ross, Alfred H. Smith, E. M. Durkee, William Brewster, W. B. Hiller, Mortimer S. Addoms, Robert W. Everett, J. L. Bishop, Jacob Meredith, P. D. P. Ricketts, R. S. Holmes, Effingham Maynard, N. C. Rogers, Gen. De P. Barton, M. F. Turnure, J. Harsen Rhoades, A. H. Abendroth, Edwin C. Holbrook, William R. Dowd, William Henry Yale, I. Townsend Smith, John S. Dickerson, J. W. Howe, W. Argyle Watson, G. H. Thompson, G. Bethune Adams, W. J. Swan, Walter G. Gibson, George Harral, Charles H. Ward, C. H. Ludington, David Bennett King, William Tousey, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Eugene Thomson, Ernest G. Stedman, Cornelius N. Bliss, Daniel Robinson, G. E. Armstrong, John Claflin, Edward R. Eames, E. M. Croswell, Lawrence Waters, John Jardine, R. V. Bansted.

FOR THE MURDER OF TWO WOMEN

Claude De Witt Arrested in Jamestown, N. Y., on Suspicion of Having Killed Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Davis.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 18.—Claude De Witt of this city is under arrest, charged with the murder of Mrs. Winslow Sherman and Mrs. Cynthia Davis, near this city last December. De Witt has been suspected of the murder ever since it was committed, but until to-day little evidence could be found to identify him with it.

He was arrested to-day for a minor offense, and while in the City Prison his clothing and house were searched. There was found a bark peeler's spud at his home. It is a peculiar instrument, of steel, and quite heavy. On examination, every mark which could be made in the desk at the Sherman House, where the murder was committed, was found to be exactly fitted by some portion of the instrument, and it was claimed that the cuts on the dead women bore evidence of having been made by such an instrument. Heretofore all evidence pointed to the fact that two instruments must have been used during the murder, but this one will fit every wound in the skull of either woman. On this information warrants were issued and De Witt was placed under arrest, charged with the murder.

On further examining the premises, a suit of clothes was found which answered the exact description given by Miss Fullerton and James Smith of what was worn by a man who was making his way from the direction of the Sherman house to this city. A pair of boots with peculiar nail marks was found which corresponded exactly in size and nail marks with tracks found in the mud leading from the Sherman house as soon as the murder was discovered.

De Witt claims, however, that he will be able to prove an alibi. District Attorney Woodward and Sheriff Butts feel confident that they have captured the right man.

THE UTAH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

A Consideration of the Declaration of Rights Preamble.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 18.—The Constitutional Convention to-day considered the preamble and declaration of rights submitted by the committee. They prohibit a union of Church and State, and declare that the Church shall never dominate the State.

They also provide that a verdict rendered by nine members of a jury shall stand, and that juries may be disposed of altogether by mutual consent of litigants.

Husbands and wives are prohibited from testifying against each other, and the usual declarations regarding personal rights are set forth.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are at the Savoy.

—William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is at the St. Denis.

—Col. Henry M. Lazelle, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts is at the Normandie.

—Mr. Ploda, the new Swiss Minister at Washington, is at the Holland.

—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont and Robert Treat Paine of Boston are at the Murray Hill.

—Ashley Pond and H. B. Ledyard, Detroit, and ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts are at the Windsor.

—Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine and Mayor Charles S. Long of Springfield, Mass., are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2 A. M.—166 West Seventy-fourth Street; William Smith, dwelling; damage, $50.

5 A. M.—159 West Sixty-eighth Street; Mrs. R. Bacon, dwelling; damage, $75.

9:50 A. M.—58 Nassau Street; Frank Fischer, shoes; damage, $300.

10:50 A. M.—332 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Alfred R. Hamond, dwelling; damage, $250.

3:35 P. M.—445 West Twenty-sixth Street; Alice Gibson, dwelling; damage slight

CYCLE RIDE FOR CHARITY

Members of the Brooklyn Club Appear in Fancy Costumes.

INTERESTING SCENE AT THE RINK

Miss Burris Won the Prize for Prettiest Costume—Other Winners Were A. D. Burns and Master Baldwin.

The Cycle Club's costume ride for charity in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last evening, was a most successful affair. It was well attended by those in society, including the Mayor and Mrs. Schieren, and many dollars were gathered together for the benefit of the Home for Friendless Women and Children.

An elaborate programme was offered, starting off with the costume ride, and including trick and fancy riding, a brownie drill, and a game of football on wheels. Fine music by an orchestra added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The spectators completely monopolized every bit of space devoted to them, and for the occasion seats had been arranged on the stage, at the north end of the rink. Over this in a balcony festooned and draped with bright bunting and flags, was the band. Of course, the feature of the entertainment was the costume ride. It brought out over a score of good riders, and their costumes were varied and ludicrous. There was but one lady in the ride, the others being seized with stage fright, and she produced a sensation by her graceful manoeuvres. She was Miss Gwendolyn Burris, and, of course, she got the prize offered for the one wearing the prettiest costume. She wore a mask, as did the others, making it impossible to establish their identity.

A prize was offered to the wittiest, and A. D. Burns got it. He wore a clown's rig, but rode like a Maltby. A little chap, Master Baldwin, got the prize for being "the one we love best." He looked very cute in a loose suit of white.

Manager William A. Webster appeared as a real dude, carrying a sunshade. He scored a hit, his make-up being one of the best on the floor. One young man appeared as an Indian, with war paint and feathers and a real tomahawk. Another looked like a Dutchman just landed. Somebody else made a realistic Chinaman, and there were several clowns, an Uncle Sam, a Turk with blue eyes, a Natalonal Guardsman, a policeman, and what not.

The band played when this motley company appeared, and the music was kept up while they pedalled this way and that, in and out, and around in so many different ways that it bewildered the onlookers. They made a kaleidoscopic picture, very pretty to the eyes. Miss Burris wore a costume that was very attractive, and very hard to describe.

The prizes were awarded by Mrs. James M. Fuller, Mrs. William C. Wallace, and Mrs. George E. Fahys, constituting the board of judges.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Kilpatrick gave their trick riding exhibition, after the costume ride. Mrs. Kilpatrick wore bloomers and pedalled a diamond frame wheel as if she had been riding all her life. Her movements were graceful to a degree, and everybody applauded her. Mr. Kilpatrick, who is the celebrated one-legged trick rider, went through his famous act like a finished artist.

The brownie drill introduced eighteen grotesquely dressed young men, who danced in the rays of a calcium light and afterward rode to music. The Bosco brothers of Italy performed their monkey and bear trick act, and then the instructors of the club played a football game on wheels that was both interesting and exciting.

The patronesses of the entertainment are Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Mrs. Carll H. De Silver, Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. E. H. Dickerson, Mrs. John Gibb, Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Carroll J. Post, Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mrs. William W. Rossiter, Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt, Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, and Mrs. Robert B. Woodward.

CYCLISTS AS MINSTRELS.

Union County Roadsters Practicing for Their Entertainment.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 18.—It is probable that the new bicycle club here will be formally organized this week. The club was to have been formed last Thursday night, but the Committee on By-laws was not ready with its report, and the organization was postponed. This committee is composed of J. Dunbar Throckmorton, John F. Pope, and Harry Curtis. The Committee on Membership consists of Frank Woolley, Frank Hoffmire, and Albert Miller. The wheelmen are very enthusiastic in the matter, and the club will doubtless be a successful one. Nearly every bicyclist in the town has signed his name to the roll of membership.

The highest honor
has been awarded to
Cleveland's Baking Powder
by
American housewives
for its superior purity, wholesomeness and economy.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A Brooklyn exchange says that the new clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen, on Bedford Avenue, between Dean and Bergen Streets, will be ready for occupancy in May. It will be three stories in height, with a frontage of 35 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The front and exposed side will be of light pressed brick and stone. In the basement will be bowling alleys, lockers, baths, &c. The first floor will be devoted to the wheelroom, with accommodations for 200 bicycles, and gymnasium, and the second floor to billiard room, (eight billiard and pool tables,) cardrooms, restaurant, café, office, &c. On the third floor will be the parlor, or assembly room, (seating capacity 350,) committee rooms, bachelor apartments, and janitors' quarters. The entire building will be steam heated and lighted by electricity. The club purchased the ground for $10,000, and the building will cost in the neighborhood of $25,000 additional.

—Speaking of his plans for the season, Ziegler, the California wonder, recently said: "As soon as we get our quadruplet ready I am going to try for the mile straightaway record, which was recently reduced by Wilbur Edwards to 1:34. I believe I can do it in 1:20 or less. If I succeed in my efforts, I think it will, with Edwards's performance, demonstrate what I have always maintained, and that is that California wheelmen are the equals, if not the superiors, of the Eastern men. In April my team will go to Texas and New-Mexico for a short time, and then take in the circuit."

—Huyler Westervelt has given up baseball and will probably never again play as an out-and-out professional. He did well as a member of the New-York League team last year, and might have been a Giant again this season had he desired it. His relatives succeeded in persuading him to give up the diamond. He has been engaged by the Overman Bicycle Company as assistant manager of their sporting goods store, soon to be opened up town.

—A return cycle path is now being considered as a companion to the Coney Island path. If the division race meet is held in Brooklyn, the profits, if there are any, will be devoted to the proposed path. Chief Consul Potter is an advocate of a separate return route, and would be one to agree to the contribution of the proceeds of the meet for the purpose.

—Runs for the season have been arranged as follows by the Essex County Wheelmen: April 21, to New-Brunswick; May 5, Morristown; June 2, Tarrytown, N. Y.; July 14, Coney Island; Aug. 4, South Beach, S. I.; Sept. 8, Greenwood Lake; Oct. 6, Troy Hills.

—At Prof. Golden's academy, (Wendel's Assembly Rooms,) in West Forty-fourth Street, this evening there will be a private music ride by a coterie of fashionable people, who have been receiving instruction there. A number of special features are promised.

—The Pastime Wheelmen, a branch of the Pastime Athletic Club, will have a century run on Sunday, May 12. The turning point in the journey has not been selected. The particulars will be announced in due season.

—The Irvington-Millburn race will be held as usual this year. The historic course was not destroyed by the building of the trolley roads, as was predicted.

—W. H. Wright of 1,788 Broadway has been appointed selling agent for this city for the Dorsett bicycle. This machine combines hand and foot power.

—The Racing Board of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will have a meeting this evening at the office of The Wheel, 21 Park Row.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will have a special meeting this evening at 1,317 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Giants Bat Heavily.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18.—The New-York Giants played a practice game to-day, the regular team winning. The second team played poor ball. The teams batted as follows:

Second Team.		Regulars.	
Bannon, 3b.		Fuller, ss.	
Murphy, as.		Van Haltren,	
Wilson, 1b.		Davis, 3b.	
Houle, lf.		Doyle, 1b.	
Turner, cf.		Tiernan, rf.	
German, 2b.		Stafford, 2b.	
Clark, rf.		Burke, lf.	
Smith, c.		Farrell, c.	
Krauss, p.		Meekin, p.	

The score:
Regulars .....2 2 4 0 1 6 0 0 .—15
Second team.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 1—6
Hits—Regulars, 13; seconds, 8. Errors—Regulars, 4; Seconds, 12.
Umpire—Amos Rusie.

Brooklyn Beats Pittsburg.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—Today's exhibition game between the Pittsburg and Brooklyn teams resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 6 to 5. It was a hard-fought and interesting game from start to finish. Neither side batted heavily, and each team earned 3 runs. The attendance was about 500, and the crowd was very enthusiastic. Score:

Pittsburg .....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0—5	
Brooklyn .....0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 2—6	

Hits—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Colcolough and Sugden; Gumbert, Daub, and Burrell.

Baseball Notes from Orange.

—The Orange Athletic Club baseball team is preparing for a most successful season this Summer, and it is proposed to put the strongest aggregation of players in the field that has ever represented the club. Frederick R. M. Knowles, the manager of the team, already has a number of games scheduled. The first game will be played at the Orange Oval on Saturday afternoon, April 27, with the Jaspers of Manhattan College. Other games scheduled are as follows: May 4, Princeton College; May 11, Yale University; May 22, Princeton College; May 25, Princeton College; June 1, Yale University; June 8, Cornell University.

—The Junior Amateur Baseball League of Essex and Union Counties has been formed of the junior teams of the South Orange Field Club, the Highland Athletic Club, the Summit Young Men's Christian Association, and the Summit Academy. Its officers are: President—B. S. Gibson, Summit Academy; Vice President—Holcomb Ward, South Orange Field Club; Secretary—Henry Medd, Summit Young Men's Christian Association.

—The Watsessing Baseball Club has been organized with some of the best players of the old Watsessing Field Club team as members. Henry Murphy of Orange and Samuel Wilde of Montclair will probably compose the battery.

—The Orange Young Men's Christian Association is arranging to put a strong baseball team in the field this year, and will probably hire the inclosed grounds at Valley Road and Park Avenue, West Orange.

—The West Orange Athletic Club is organizing its baseball team for this year, and has elected David Dowling manager, and Henry English Secretary.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—President "Nick" Young of the National League announces the following contracts recorded: With New-York—W. B. Fuller, Park A. Wilson; with Philadelphia—G. Weyhing; with Cleveland—George Tebeau, D. T. Young, and Jesse Burkett; with Boston—Hugh Duffy, W. M. Nash, James Collins; with Cincinnati—W. H. Merritt; with Rochester—George Harper, James Schachern; with Pennsylvania League—J. McGarvey, J. F. Roach, John Switzer, W. W. Severs, W. McCoach, O. E. Hill, P. Meany; with New-York League—James Purcell, F. B. Champlin, William Mackey, W. A. Stuart, Charles Frech, James Foster, Walter S. Fisher, W. J. Clare; with Western Association—John A. Slayle, "Al." Mauch, Richard B. Collins, David Leisler, Albert Fisher, George H. Flynn, F. L. Haller, F. B. Frances, Thomas Thomas, H. L. Bennett, Robert Emmerke, George Hanson, George Nutton, James Cantillon, Frederick S. Barnes, Williams Simmons, J. W. Sullivan, George D. Mahoney, and C. Fischer. Released—By Pittsburg, W. B. Weaver.

Eddie Talcott, accompanied by Mr. Robinson of the Cleveland Club, called at the New-York Baseball Club office in Cortland Street yesterday. The Forest City man said he didn't believe the Giants would finish better than fourth. He picks Boston to win the pennant, with Philadelphia second, and Cleveland third, Baltimore fifth, and Pittsburg sixth.

ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON.

Probable Make-Up of the Baseball Team—Track Men at Work.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—The candidates for the university baseball team have now been reduced to thirty men. After several revisions of the list of available men, Capt. Brooks still retains the following: Allen, E. E.; Neely, E. E.; Francis, '95; Titus, '96; Bruen, '96; Ward, '96; Small, '96; Brokaw, '97; Sankey, '97; Wheeler, '97; Thompson, '97; Pardee, '97; Reiter, '98; Suter, '98; Barrett, '98; Altland, '98; Butler, '98; Cochran, '98; Otto, '95; Ward, '95; Payne, '95; Gunster, '96; Williams, '97; Trenchard, '95; Altman, '97; Bradley, '97; Wilson, '97; Easton, '98, and Reiley, '97. A new list is expected to appear in a few days, which will indicate very closely the men who are to make up the first and second teams.

All the old men are now out and are practicing daily in the cage with the new candidates. Fred Pfeffer of the Louisvilles has arrived, and will remain with the team about a month. Under his coaching, Capt. Brooks hopes to get together two excellent teams. At present an hour's hard work at infield practice is given all the candidates each afternoon, following which the men are given a half hour's batting practice, and the pitchers limber up a short time. For the infield, Wheeler, '97, is rapidly coming into prominence, and it is thought that Ward, '96, will have to work harder than he is at present doing if he beats Wheeler out for the position. But this is on the supposition that Capt. Brooks will decide to give up his old place at short and step into Phil King's old position at second base. If he remains at short, both Ward and Wheeler will be out of it, and Reiter, '98, will be a strong candidate for second.

It is thought by some that before the season closes Otto will be transferred from first base to short stop, Brooks going to second and Cochran, '98, who played with the Lawrenceville School team last year, will occupy first base. This arrangement would do away with the objection made by many to the Ward-Brooks combination, on the ground that it is poor policy to place two short men together at second and short stop, as Otto is a very tall man. He also plays the short-stop position in excellent form, as was demonstrated by his work there two years ago. It is thought that the vacant field position will be occupied by Jerome Bradley when he is not in the box. Suter, '98, and Small, '96, are spoken of as possibilities for the position. Behind the bat a warm contest is likely to take place between Trenchard and Williams. Last season the place was filled by Williams, Trenchard being compelled to drop out of the competition on account of a lame arm. This year Trenchard's arm is in good shape again, and he will make a strong fight for the place. He is a better batter than Williams, and plays behind the bat quite as well when in good condition. During the next ten days Capt. Brooks must decide on a provisional team, as the season opens on the 27th, with the Columbia team, at Princeton.

Capt. James of the track team has his men at work in preparation for the Spring races, and a larger number of candidates than usual have come out. Those trying for the high and low hurdles are working twice each week in the cage. The candidates for the weights are at work in the gymnasium under direction of Knox Taylor, '95, and when the weather permits are taken out of doors. Candidates for all other events continue their work in the gymnasium. The quarter-mile, half-mile, and mile runners participate in the semi-weekly cross-country runs of the University Harriers Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

The University Tennis Association held its annual election of officers the past week. Frederick M. Paul, '96, was elected to succeed G. P. Herrick, '95, as President. Other officers are: Senior Director—F. G. Stewart, '96; Secretary—T. S. Evans, '97; Treasurer—W. Stewart, '97; Freshman Director—W. Spurgin, '98. When the new casino is completed it is thought that this branch of athletics will undergo a decided change for the better at Princeton. Owing to somewhat inadequate facilities for practice, tennis has never occupied a high place in our athletics. With the impetus which the casino, with its indoor courts for Winter practice, will bring, tennis enthusiasts say that Princeton should take a high place in the annual intercollegiate tournament.

Lacrosse is another form of athletics which has been allowed to die out at Princeton, and which those interested in the game are seeking to revive. Some years ago Princeton supported a lacrosse team which was a credit to the institution, and which won several championships. But, owing to lack of interest on the part of the college at large, the organization became defunct. Since that time various attempts have been made from year to year to reorganize teams, and some degree of success has been reached, but, unfortunately, the clubs seem to have lacked permanence. It is now hoped by those interested in the game that a permanent organization may be effected. The fact is, however, that comparatively few men know the game, and the student body as a whole are not sufficiently interested in learning it to insure much success.

The University Gun Club has begun regular practice in preparation for the annual intercollegiate shoot. In order to encourage new men to come out, Capt. Lewis has arranged a series of handicap shoots for a prize valued at $60 in the shape of a Parker hammerless double-barreled shotgun. Four shoots of twenty-five birds each will be given on successive Wednesdays, beginning March 27. This prize shoot is open to all members of the college.

Regular practice shoots are held each Saturday afternoon. At the first shoot of the season, on Wednesday afternoon, fifteen members of the club participated, and good average scores were made. Those breaking the most birds were: Cresson, '95 and Willock, '96, 19 and 25; Johnston; '98, and Payne, '98, 18 and 25; Wadhams, '95, 16 and 25.

CORNELL'S ENTRY SENT.

To Race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup at Henley.

TROY, N. Y., March 18.—Private advices from Ithaca announce that to-day W. P. Hastings, Commodore of the Cornell Navy, mailed to England the official entry of the Cornell 'Varsity crew in the great eight-oar event for the "Visitors' Challenge Cup," to be rowed on the Thames during the second week in July. With the entry were forwarded affidavits of eligibility under the English definition of amateur oarsmen, made by each Cornell man entered, together with the customary money deposit. The exact day of sailing has not been decided, but it is believed the Cornell crew's departure will be about May 25. This would enable the oarsmen to become acclimated, and thoroughly learn the course over which they are to row, by a residence on the Thames of five weeks before the great race.

The event will unquestionably command a great deal of attention throughout the country, and be regarded as a sort of international affair. It is looked upon as the world's great aquatic event of the year, and attracts the best oarsmen not only of the United Kingdom, but of France and other countries. Several American four-oared crews have rowed in England with varying success.

Charles E. Courtney will coach the Cornell crew, and in the race there will be a fair trial between the styles of rowing in England and that strictly American, conceived and taught by Courtney. The Cornell oarsmen will carry with them two paper racing shells, made by Waters, and the relative merits of American paper boats and English wooden boats will be brought out in the event on the Thames, with differences in rig and construction.

Ryder Lost at Chess.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 18.—A match for the Sophomore chess championship of Harvard is in progress between A. W. Ryder, '97, the present holder of the title, and E. E. Southard, '97. Ryder won the first game and maintained the lead until to-day, when he was defeated in the subjoined game:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Ryder. White.	Southard. Black.	Ryder. White.	Southard. Black.
P—K4	P—K3	P—Q B3	Kt—Kt5
P—Q4	P—Q4	B—K B4	Q—R5
P—Q B3	PxP	Q—R4 ch	K—Q sq
KtxP	Kt—Q2	BxB	PxB
B—Q3	K Kt—B3	P—K R3	P—K R4
KtxKt ch	KtxKt	P—Q3	BxP
B—K3	P—Q Kt3	P—K B3	Q—Kt4
Kt—K2	B—Kt2	B PxKt	Q—B6 ch
Castles	B—Q3	K—R	Mate in two

This game made the score even, 2½ each.

Morris and Essex Bowling League.

The following is the record to date of the two-men bowling tournament of the Morris and Essex League:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Orange A. C.	2	0	373
Y. M. C. A., Orange	1	0	338
Riverside A. C.	1	0	422
South Orange	1	1	399
Roseville A.	0	1	383
N. Republican	0	1	302
Chatham	0	2	342
Montclair	0	0	..

ALMA MATER A BARGAIN

William Simpson Gets the Famous Mare and Her Filly for $2,125.

A STEADY MARKET FOR TROTTERS

California Stock Occupies Most of the Day and Brings Fair Prices—Vatican Sells for $875.

While there was nothing that approached sensational figures at the Kellogg combination sale of trotters yesterday, prices for stock that had quality as well as pedigree were quite encouraging to the breeders. There was the usual large crowd of spectators, among whom local fanciers and horsemen from out of town formed a considerable proportion. During the evening, when peerless old Alma Mater and her filly were up for competition, the attendance increased visibly.

Such prominent breeders as John H. Shults, E. H. Harriman, A. H. Moore, William Simpson, George J. Harley, H. R. Murray, William Russell Allen, Charles Backman, W. H. Fearing, A. A. Bonner, and A. L. McCrea, Jr., were in evidence. Such prominent Wall Street men as J. W. Ogden, Daniel O'Dell, and Rensselaer Weston, who are loyal to the trotter and not ashamed of it, were among the critical observers.

Professional trainers and drivers were also plentiful, the local contingent at Fleetwood being reinforced by such clever knights of the sulky as George Starr of Terre Haute, Albert Trout, who handles John E. Thayer's young fliers at Lancaster, Mass., and H. S. Shultz, a veteran of the Grand Circuit, who removed to this State from Kentucky last year. Other notables in the trotting world present were J. H. Temple, who once owned Harry Wilkes; L. D. Packer of New-London, Secretary of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders; Frank P. Clark of New-Haven, owner of Miss Alice; A. F. Kerker, a Harlemite, who has always something speedy for the road; Messrs. Herdic, Quimby, and Powers, who compose a firm of poolsellers familiar to the followers of the circuit.

To show that the dealers are learning what is wanted at the public sales of light harness horses, it may be cited that only two of those sold yesterday brought less than $100. The California-bred stock made the best showing, William Corbitt getting the respectable total of $10,390 for his twenty-eight head, an average of $370. His neighbor, Henry Pierce, sold twenty-nine from his farm for $6,615, a rate of $228. As a joint owner with two others in Alma Mater and Alma Wilton, her youngest foal, Mr. Pierce realized a much longer price, though his purchase of this famous dam for $4,100 in 1892 was a losing speculation. Last night this mother of a numerous brood of crack performers was rated worth $1,000, and her filly $1,125, or nearly $2,000 below what was paid for Alma Mater alone when she was here before.

William Simpson, who carried off the old trotter and the young one, was congratulated on securing the most consistent speed producer of her day for a comparatively small sum.

Another liberal purchaser was George A. Thayer, Jr., one of the Standard Oil magnates, who has a superb country place at Roslyn, L. I., called Robinhurst. Mr. Thayer already owns some highly-bred trotters, including Guyson, brother to Hazel Wilkes, and his fancy for California stock led him to purchase a mare by Director and another a fast pacer by Sidney.

D. S. Hammond of this city has a particularly fine lot of highly-bred animals in excellent condition that will be offered today. Following this, Charles Backman has some choice selections from his farm at Stony Ford, Orange County, so that there will be a good opportunity to test the relative merits of Eastern bred trotters and those from the sunny slope.

The morning's business opened with the lot from San Mateo Stock Farm, California. Of the thirty-one in the catalogue three were absent, including Ivorne, a filly of two years, that came first on the list. Bidding was light on the first three, and Chris Lang, who was campaigned by John A. Goldsmith in 1893 in his two-year-old form, sent the market for developed speed up to $500. The next one, an untried colt, dropped back to the earlier figures, but Charles James, a good-looking bay gelding, with 2:22¾ to his credit, came close to Chris Lang's value, at $475. Then the competition became more lively as Grace Wilkes was exhibited, and this sister to Hazel Wilkes and other fast trotters cost G. Renseu, a local fancier, $1,125. A yearling colt, bred in the same lines as Grace Wilkes, had also many admirers, of whom A. N. Kingsley lasted longest and carried off this aristocratic youngster for $900.

None of the others sold by Mr. Corbitt got as near to four figures, and Grace Wilkes was the only one to pass the thousand-dollar mark. For all that, prices kept up in a way that must have pleased the California breeder, several local fanciers selecting material from his stock for use on the road. Among these were Fred T. Steinway, who gave $350 for Etta Wilkes, and Trainer W. H. Lockwood of White Plains secured the showy gelding. Grandee for an even $600. J. H. Osterhout of Melrose went still higher for Laura Wilkes, a sister to Freedom, the first yearling trotter to beat 2:30. Two brothers of this same family were disposed of next, the two-year-old bringing $410, while his younger relative, foaled in 1894, was only $10 behind him. The latter goes to Nova Scotia, his purchaser, Amos B. Etter, having a stock farm at Amherst, where he has bred some of the best young trotters in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Corbitt, who is a Canadian by birth, congratulated his countryman on the selection he had made, and said that the colt ought to be another Freedom. The last of the San Mateo lot with records was Puritan, and Peter Clarke carried him to Brooklyn at $500.

The rest of the afternoon was taken up with the consignment from Santa Rosa. Henry Pierce, the proprietor, was represented by his brother Orestes, who knows the fine points of all the stock, and kept the bidders well posted as the horses were shown. This lot started well, when George Thayer, through his commissioner, W. W. Seaman, paid $750 for Directress. She is a serviceable-looking young mare, with no record, and, besides being a daughter of Director, traces to Minnehaha in the second generation from her dam. Wych, a granddaughter of Wedgwood, out of Steinola, the dam of Lena Holly, the fast mare owned by A. Newbold Morris, brought $320, and goes to Pittsfield. The five that followed kept under $300, and then John H. Shults made his first purchase of the day. His selection, Memento, is by Woodnut, out of Tricks, the latter tracing to producing dams that makes Memento desirable for breeding purposes. Mr. Thayer picked up a lightning pacer in Sidane, a mare with no record, but credited with quarters in 32 seconds and eighths at a two-minute clip. She cost the Long Island millionaire $450, and will be used on the road.

E. H. Harriman, owner of Stamboul, came up late from Wall Street, but was in time to get Cleopatra, a chestnut filly of four years. Her chief recommendation is that three others bred exactly like her have fast records, namely, Ned Winslow, 2:12¾; Shylock, 2:15½, and Mary Lou, 2:17. As Cleopatra has done nothing on her own account, Mr. Harriman got a real bargain in her at $260.

After the remainder of the Pierce consignment had been disposed of in the evening, Alma Mater was led before the auctioneer's pulpit. Mr. Kellogg talked eloquently of what she had done in the stud, and then asked for a bid of $2,000. Instead of this he had to take one of $300, and, after a lot of work, there was a sudden jump to $700. From there, by advances of $25, the price mounted steadily to $1,000, and remained there. William Simpson, who carried off this prize, also secured Alma Wilton, the yearling daughter of the celebrated dam. W. R. Allen of Pittsfield, Mass., bid $1,100 on this filly. Vatican, sire of two with records below 2:00, for whom J. M. Forbes gave $12,500, went begging at $875.

Following is the summary of horses that brought $200 or more at yesterday's sale:

SAN MATEO STOCK FARM, BURLINGAME, CAL.

Dorotheus, b. f., (1892,) by Guy Wilkes-Dorothea, by Havoc; A. W. Kingsley, Ashauldt, N. H. $360
Chris Lang, 2:22¼, br. c., (1891,) by Sable Wilkes-Annie G., by Le Grande; D. Maguire 500
Brown colt, (1894,) by Sable Wilkes-Anita, by Le Grande; G. A. Millington, Dover, Del 230
Charles James, 2:22¾, b. g., (1889,) by Le Grande-Hannah Price, by Arthurton; A. H. Cuthell, Newark 475
Grade Wilkes, b. m., (1890,) by Guy Wilkes-Blanche, by Arthurton; G. Reuseus, New-York 1,125
Chestnut colt, (1894,) by Guy Wilkes-Blanche, by Arthurton; A. N. Kingsley... 900
Brown colt, (1894,) by Guy Wilkes-Atalanta, by The Moor; G. J. Harley, Great Neck, L. I. 320
Black colt, (1894,) by Sable Wilkes-Eva, by Le Grande; C. R. Maltby, Plainfield N. J. 215
Art, blk. f., (1892,) by Ruppe-Artless, by Arthurton; C. M. Bond, Bayside, L. I. 300
Brown colt, (1894,) by Sable Wilkes-Huntress, by Arthurton; J. H. Osterhout, Melrose, N. Y. 350
Princess Wilkes, b. m., (1890,) by Guy Wilkes-Margaret, by Sultan; F. B. Tracy, New-York 320
Bay colt, (1894,) by Guy Wilkes-Margaret by Sultan; E. Moir, Marcellus, N. Y. 380
Etta Wilkes, 2:25¾, ch. m., (1888,) by Guy Wilkes-Libbie B., by Winthrop; F. T. Steinway, New-York 350
Bay colt, (1894,) by Guy Wilkes-Melrose, by Sultan; G. Janser, Hamilton, Ohio 210
Black colt, (1894,) by Guy Wilkes-Signal, by Del Sur; G. H. Hendrickson, Belle Meade, N. J. 200
Grandee, 2:23½, b. g., (1885,) by Le Grande-Norma, by Arthurton, W. H. Lockwood, White Plains, N. Y. 600
Laura Wilkes, br. f., (1891,) by Sable Wilkes-Laura Drew, by Arthurton; J. H. Osterhout 685
Bay colt, (1893,) by Sable Wilkes-Laura Drew, by Arthurton; W. E. Ash, Leighton, Penn. 410
Brown colt, (1894,) by Sable Wilkes-Laura Drew, by Arthurton; A. B. Etter, Amherst, N. S. 400
Vesta, 2:30, ch. m., (1888,) by Guy Wilkes-Annie G., by Dan Voorhees; J. A. Barri, Bridgeport, Conn. 280
Brown filly, (1893,) by Sable Wilkes-Venturess, by Arthurton; H. Heydt, Lehigh, Penn. 240
Puritan, 2:20½, blk. g., (1889,) by Sable Wilkes-Jane E., untraced; Peter Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y. 500
Black colt, (1894,) by Sable Wilkes-Woodford Dancan, by Almont; M. Quinn, Plainfield, N. J. 240

SANTA ROSA STOCK FARM, SANTA ROSA, CAL.

Directress, br. m., (1890,) by Director-Phaceola, by Silver Threads; George Thayer, Roslyn, L. I. $750
Wych, b. m., (1890,) by Noonday-Steinola, by Steinway; J. Webster, Pittsfield, Mass. 320
Sidan, b. f., (1891,) by Sidney-Ann Tricks, by Anteeo; Robert McRoberts, Tompkinsville, S. I. 260
Rose Lynn, b. f., (1891,) by Bay Rose-Adrianna, by Alonzo Hayward; M. T. Dakin, New-York 220
Julia Benton, b. m., (1883,) by Gen. Benton-Juliet, by Mohawk Chief; Frank Fox, New-York 220
Memento, ch. m., (1890,) by Woodnut-Tricks, by Whipple's Hambletonian; John H. Shults, New-York 320
Sidane, b. m., (1889,) by Sidney-Addie S., by Steinway; George Thayer, Roslyn, L. I. 450
Cleopatra, ch. f., (1891,) by Tom Benton-Brown Jenny, by David Hill, Jr.; E. H. Harriman, New-York 275
Brookside Maid, ch. f., (1892,) by Stone's Electon-Fanny Bayswater, by Bayswater; F. L. Stiles, New-Haven, Conn. 210
Dexter Prince, ch. c., (1894,) by Dexter Prince-Hippy, said to be by Chieftain; N. A. Haws, Allentown, Penn. 210
Edith Mac, b. f., (1891,) by Mountain Boy-Lou Milton, by Milton Medium; James Farrell, Brooklyn. 220
Esther, b. f., (1891,) by Voter-Brownie, said to be by Joaquin Joe; H. B. Marshall, Greenwich, Conn. 260
Addie R., b. m., 1890, by Roscoe-Katie W., by Altamont; George Smith, New-York 330
Maud W., ch. m., 1889, by Woodnut-Palmer, by Nutwood; J. F. Williams, New-York 270
Guy's Jane E., f., 1890, by Guy Wilkes-Jane E., not traced; Charles Roberts, Hampton, Conn. 265
Lady Duncan, 2:36¾, b. m., 1890, by Signal Wilkes-Silvia, by Tom Benton; George H. Stagle, Newark, N. J. 230

HENRY PIERCE, SAMUEL GAMBLE, AND MILLEN GRIFFITHS, CALIFORNIA.

Alma Mater, ch. m., 1872, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen-Estella, by imp. Australian; William Simpson, New-York 1,000
Alma Wilton, br. f., 1894, by Wilton-Alma Mater, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; William Simpson 1,125

J. MALCOLM FORBES, BOSTON, MASS.

Vatican, 2:29¼, b. s., 1879, by Belmont-Vara, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; George J. Harley, Great Neck, L. I. 875

GEORGE DUCKWORTH, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Belle of Fordway, sp. m., 1888, by Alcyone-Jenny H., by Benedict Morrill; John H. Shults 200

J. B. DUTCHER & SON, (Maplecroft Farm,) PAWLING, N. Y.

Carter, 2:29¾, blk. c., 1892, by Simmons-Patie Cooper, by Black Doc; Montague Hamilton, London, Ont. 455
Viola, 2:22¼, b. f., 1891, by San Gabriel-Chillicothe, by Simmons; F. P. Clark, New-Haven, Conn. 470
Bel Monta, b. c., 1892, by Stamboul-Belle Electa, by Piedmont; R. Weston, New-York 250
Total for 68 head $22,045
Average per head $324

Fair Prices for Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 18.—Trotters sold for fair prices at Woodard & Shanklin's auction sale to-day. Fifty-two head brought an average of $386. The best prices paid were:

Roberta, 2:29¼, br. m., 6, by Bermuda, dam by Messenger Chief; J. Roberts, Tennytown, Md. $3,500
Beresford, blk. c., 3, by Bermuda, dam by Ashland Chief; Gil Curry, Lexington 1,700
Baron Brown, (2,) 2:24¾, blk. c., 3, by Bermuda, dam by Mambrino Pet, Jr.; J. D. Creighton, Lexington 900
Bermuda Maid, br. f., 2, by Bermuda, dam by Bourbon Wilkes; Ward Lutes, Boston. 500
Christo Queen, 2:11¼, b. m., 6, by Monte Christo, dam by Standard Bearer; James D. Boyd, Milwaukee, Wis. 1,500
Rosemary, 2:20¾, rn. m., 6, by Bermuda, dam by Administrator; Carter Nagle, St. Louis 500
Boabdil, 2:23¼, blk. h., 5, by Bermuda, dam by Camp Ferguson; Gil Curry, Lexington. 1,600

No Racing at Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The District Court of Appeals to-day sustained the decision of the lower court in the case of Fred P. Miller and others, holding that racing and pool selling within the limits of the District of Columbia were gambling, and therefore prohibited by statute. This practically closes the Bennings track, but, of course, does not affect the tracks just across the Potomac, in Virginia.

Harlem Yacht Club House Robbed.

City Island has for some time past been troubled by burglars. On Saturday it was discovered that they had broken into the clubhouse of the Harlem Yacht Club and had looted it. It is locked up in the Winter, and the janitor visits it once a week. When he went there on Saturday he found that the place had been broken into. All the lockers had been smashed in, and the burglars had taken away all the blocks, side lights, rigging, clothes that were there, and also the small anchors. No clue has yet been found to the thieves.

We Are Selling Furniture

Our stock, though large enough, is not so large but what it is constantly changing, and we are therefore able to offer the latest designs and most desirable patterns.

It is not the output of one, or half a dozen makers, but is chosen wherever it can be bought at the best advantage.

Prices vary according to quality, but all our goods are sold on a close margin of profit.

We are open six days in the week, and one day is just as good a day to trade with us as any other.

This may be an old-fashioned way of doing business, but it is our way, and a good many people seem to like it.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR
FURNITURE CO.,
47 & 49 West 14th St.

The Ailsa Will Not Race To-Day.

MONTE CARLO, March 18.—The Ailsa and Britannia will not take part in the racing to-morrow, as the prize is not worth the trouble. The American-built ten-rater Dakotah won 12,000f. in prizes during the Cannes regatta.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—The Boston Yacht Club has elected the following officers: Commodore—John A. Stetson; Vice Commodore—Odin B. Roberts; Rear Commodore—Walter L. Dean; Secretary—Thomas Dean; Treasurer—Dudley A. Dorr; Trustees—J. P. Phinney, G. Ripley Howe, Walter L. Dean, A. C. Fernald, and W. H. Wilkinson.

—John Sawyer of Bay Ridge was asked to make a suit of sails for the new cup defender, but, as he and the committee could not agree upon details, he has declined the work. It is Mr. Sawyer's opinion that at least three, and perhaps four, suits of sails will be made, each suit tried, and the best used. The rest will go into the rag bag.

—Capt. Charlie Barr will have some of his old Oweene crew and several of Boston's good sailors with him on the Vigilant. Olaf Cracksnitt will be his boatswain. Skipper and crew leave New-York Tuesday to bring the Vigilant home.

—Capt. Frederick L. Siemon, for many years skipper of the schooner yacht Dauntless, during the late Commodore Colt's ownership, has been engaged to take charge of ex-Commodore George H. B. Hill's schooner Ariel.

—Capt. Rhodes has left New-York for Southampton to fit out the schooner yacht Lasca, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. John E. Brooks. The Lasca will return to New-York for the season's racing.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Yacht Racing Association will be held at O'Neil's, Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

—Arthur Binney has designed for C. F. Adams second, a racing catboat of 18 feet water line, 23 feet over all, about 7 feet beam, and less than 1 foot draught. Lawley will build her.

—C. H. W. Foster's knockabout cat, of Waterhouse & Cheseborough design, will have a new and larger sail

CAMPBELL-MINER CONTEST

The Ninth Congressional District Nomination and Election.

EXAMINATION OF THE CONTESTANT

Mr. Campbell Says Mr. Miner Was Willing to Pay $40,000 for Election—Decision in the Simpson Case.

The contest of Timothy J. Campbell against Henry C. Miner, Congressman from the Ninth Congressional District, was continued yesterday before Ignatius Shapiro.

Mr. Campbell was examined by his counsel, Howard P. Okie. He said that early in September Timothy D. Sullivan called on him and said that he had better see Dick Croker right away. Sullivan said he had been at the race track and met Mr. Croker, who recommended the nomination of Mr. Miner. In conversation Mr. Miner said that he would spend $40,000, half of which would go to him. Mr. Croker, Sullivan said, told him he had promised Mr. Miner the nomination, and wanted him to help him make good his promise. After he left Croker, Miner came to Sullivan and told him he was willing to spend $40,000 to get to Congress.

"I looked at Sullivan in amazement," proceeded Mr. Campbell, "and said I thought Croker was out of politics. He said: 'He's just as much in it as ever, and you had better go and see him.'"

Q. (By Mr. Okie)—Did you go and see Mr. Croker? A.—No; I thought things were in that state that it was a mere matter of goods sold and delivered, and I didn't go to see Croker.

Q.—Can you state anything about the nomination of Simpson? A.—All I know is what I was told, that Sullivan was at Simpson's house, 37 Attorney Street, and that an arrangement was made with him.

Q.—Do you think that Simpson's candidature was in the interest of Miner? A.—I have not the slightest doubt of it. He was importuned by the parties in the neighborhood.

Q.—Do you know Philip B. Benjamin, who has been indicted for buying votes for Miner? A.—Yes; I have heard of charges made against him. I have heard it said that I had him indicted, and I want to say I had nothing to do with it. I felt I was too big a man to have anything to do with this. It's not my profession.

Q.—Do you know if Sullivan and Miner were friendly? A.—Yes; from the time Phil Wissig was deposed Mr. Croker made Miner the Tammany Hall leader for the district.

Q.—Was this question of the $40,000 for the Congressional seat—was this offer made by Mr. Croker to you? A.—No. Sullivan's statement to me was that Miner and Croker followed him to the Sheepshead Bay race track, and Miner said he would spend $40,000 to go to Congress. Sullivan told me he would be no party to such a thing.

Q.—Yet he helped him? A.—Yes. Only for the help of Sullivan and Croker he would never have been elected or nominated.

Q.—Miner is in what business? A.—Theatrical.

Q.—Does he keep a saloon in connection with it? A.—Pardon me, I'll not go into that. When I was nominated for Congress I left all the vituperation with the other side.

Q.—When, after the interview with Sullivan, did you see him again? A.—I met him at the Astor House after the district convention. I said: "You done your business up beautifully." He answered: "I had to obey orders." I said: "I hope you profit by it."

Q.—Did he say he would? A.—No. Florence F. Sullivan and Henry Campbell were with us. "Well," says I, "I'll make you land up there. I'll make you sweat." Tim Sullivan then walked away, and I didn't see him any more.

After a pause Mr. Campbell said: "Well, gentlemen, I'm convinced Miner's nomination was a question of barter and sale through the instrumentality of Sullivan."

Q.—Did you hear a report that the Republican Election Inspectors were instructed to do all they could to compass the election of Miner? A.—I won't say that, but I think Simpson was forced into nomination by the two Tammany Police Commissioners and upheld by a Tammany Judge—Judge McAdam. He issued a mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners to declare Simpson the regular Republican nominee. The two Republican Commissioners had decided I was the regular nominee, but the two Tammany Commissioners decided Simpson was. After that McAdam made a decision. He took the papers, and at 1:30 in the afternoon handed down the decision. We applied to Judge Barrett the next morning, but they replied, "Res adjudicata," and declined to go into the case. I was told that Simpson and Benjamin and Mr. Collins, Jr., were in McAdam's room while he had the papers, and before he gave the decision. They were seen coming out of McAdam's room after the argument and before a decision was rendered.

Q.—Has the amount that Simpson received in consideration of putting up been disclosed yet? A.—Never by anything but rumor. He was not running for his health.

Lawyer Adams then took Mr. Campbell in hand.

Q.—You claim that Simpson was not the regularly nominated candidate of the Republicans? A.—I certainly do. Simpson was nominated by what is called a "snap convention." A crowd was called in to hurrah for him, and the lights were put out, and there was a fight, and all that. At the regular convention I got 83 votes unanimous of the delegates present. When Simpson protested against my nomination the board would not allow me to bring witnesses. Nor would Judge McAdam allow me to bring any witnesses, but simply to hand up affidavits. I asked for an adjournment, but he refused that also, and I got no time to prepare my case. I consider, and I'll say so when the time comes, the conduct of Judge McAdam was not creditable to the Judge or the court he represents. There is a day of reckoning coming for Judge McAdam.

At this point the examination was adjourned until Monday.

Pupils Accuse Miss Armstrong.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 18.—Complaints have been made to the Board of Education that Miss Edith E. Armstrong, teacher in the grammar department of the public school, has been treating pupils harshly, and an investigation will be made by the board at its next meeting.

Some of the boys have told their parents that the teacher has whipped them and thrown them on the floor, put her knee on their chests, and pounded them with books or anything else that she found handy.

There is much indignation, and many predict that Miss Armstrong will be suspended, as it is alleged that she not only violated the rules of the school, but the statute law which prohibits corporal punishment as well.

City Clerk Scott Dangerously Ill.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.—John E. Scott, City Clerk for twenty-nine years, has been seriously ill with Bright's disease and an affection of the heart for several weeks.

His physician, Dr. W. W. Varick, says there is no hope of his recovery. As Mr. Scott was not authorized by law to appoint a deputy, his illness has left the city without an official who can discharge his duties.

The charter election will occur on April 9. Mayor Wanser to-day caused a bill to be prepared authorizing the Board of Aldermen to appoint a deputy vested with all the powers of the City Clerk. This will probably be passed under suspension of the rules, so that the emergency may be provided for at once.

Will Sail on the Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo left Washington this afternoon for New-York. He will go on board the Columbia at New-York Wednesday night, and Thursday will feel the heave of the Atlantic, as the crack cruiser makes her way southward to join Admiral Meade's fleet.

Mr. McAdoo goes in an unofficial capacity, as the guest of Capt. Sumner. The Columbia will not go to Havana, as at first designated by the department, but will proceed directly to Kingston, Jamaica. Should the fleet not be found there she will steam further South. Mr. McAdoo expects to be absent from his post about three weeks. He will return by a mail steamer.

"CONSPIRACY," SAYS DR. POTTER

George Brummel, He Declares, Is a Desperate Villain, the Hired Accessory of Some One Else—Brummel Held.

George Brummel, who was caught Sunday night by Detectives Cohen and Arfken of the East Fifth Street Police Station, while attempting, by the aid of skeleton keys, to enter the residence of the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle, Second Avenue, near Eleventh Street, was yesterday held by Justice Grady, at the Essex Market Police Court, in $5,000 bail on the charge of attempted burglary.

Brummel, when arraigned, said that he was thirty-two years old and lived at 129 East Twenty-first Street. He was tall, well built, and well dressed.

When the case was called the Rev. Dr. Potter made a plea for high bail.

"Please put the bail as high as you can," he said. "This is no trivial case. It is only one step in a big conspiracy against me. I believe this man would have taken my life in a minute if he had found me standing in the way of his purpose. He acknowledged to me yesterday in the presence of several officers that he was only the hired accessory of some one else, but who it was, I never could find out."

The charge was read to Brummel. He said he had no counsel, and asked to have the case continued.

Justice Grady fixed bail at $5,000, and adjourned the hearing until Friday, 2 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Potter asked for a search warrant, alleging that Brummel had concealed at his house other keys to the Tabernacle parsonage, diagrams of the interior of the parsonage, and valuable documents belonging to Dr. Potter.

"He is a desperate villain," said the preacher. "He is hired by a man who has money enough to pay him."

Dr. Potter could not make oath that there were keys, documents, or diagrams belonging to him concealed at Brummel's house, and the Police Justice refused to issue a warrant.

Brummel refused to make any statement. To a reporter he said: "I don't wish to be discourteous, but you realize my position. I am not a private detective, and I'm not a thief, either. I guess you can see that. As for Dr. Potter, well, you newspaper men ought to be pretty well acquainted with him by this time."

"He charges you with conspiracy, and states that you are merely the tool of another. He says he has been hounded for years by the man or men of whom you are only a tool?"

"All that may be true about his being hounded," said Brummel, "but I know nothing about it."

"He says," broke in another reporter, "that your object in getting into his rooms was to get papers and secure evidence or cook up evidence that would drag his name through the mud."

"I don't want to drag his name through the mud," answered Brummel. "It would get too heavy."

The Rev. Dr. Potter has a suit pending against John D. Rockefeller, who was formerly interested in the financial support of the Baptist Tabernacle. Dr. Potter was asked whether the arrest of Brummel had anything to do with this suit, or with the case of the Rev. Dr. James W. Putnam, formerly assistant pastor of the Tabernacle, whose troubles with the pastor were exploited in the newspapers two years ago. Dr. Potter made no definite answer.

RELIGIOUS CULTURE OF CHILDREN

Discussion at the Weekly Meeting of Baptist Ministers.

At the conference of Baptist ministers of New-York and vicinity yesterday, in the Baptist Publication House, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Rev. George E. Horr of the Bergen Point (N. J.) Baptist Church read a paper on "The Religious Culture of Children." He said:

Within the last twenty years there has been a notable falling off in the family teaching of religion. The families now delegate the whole matter to the Sunday school. It is a gross mistake on the part of parents, but parents in a very large way have become careless as to the religious teaching of their children. Formerly, children looked up to parents as religious guides and called them blessed on account of the religious associations.

When there is neglect at home and indifference and incompetence in the Sunday school, what is to be the result with the child? Children thus left to themselves become influenced by immoral agents. While the parents are at church the children are probably indulging in dangerous practices. Indifference in religion is the fruit of family neglect, a desertion of the family altar.

If it were possible, I would have all the children at the morning service, sitting with their parents, and the parents attending in the afternoon with the children.

A discussion on the paper then followed. One of the members present asked: "I would like to ask how many of the pastors present were brought up in homes where there was a family altar." A number of hands went up, and the member continued: "I am glad to see that three-fourths have been so fortunate."

The Rev. Dr. Hiscock of Mount Vernon said:

Young America is certainly on top and military ardor rules the day. You can get more children to attend church through military training than through any other means. The military drill has replaced the church ice cream and oyster. The children want guns, and real ones, too; and with guns you can get them to attend church.

The Rev. Dr. Luther of Newark, N. J., said:

What are we to do with those parents who prevent the conversion of children? I know of many such parents in Newark, good old hard-shell Baptists, who actually stand in the way of their children's conversion. I sometimes think the angels must be weary waiting to receive those people. The undertakers say their business is very brisk, but, unfortunately, it is not so among those people. They really believe that a child ten years old cannot believe in Jesus Christ.

Other ministers said greater efforts should be made to reach the children, as on them depends the strength of the Church.

Wants Damages for Smallpox.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 18.—Dr. John L. Feeny, Health Officer of Edgewater, was served with papers to-day in a civil suit for $10,000, brought by John T. Oates, an undertaker, who alleges that Dr. Feeny assigned chicken pox as the cause of death in the cases of two children buried by Oates, when, in fact, the children were afflicted with smallpox; and, that he (Oates) suffered from a virulent attack of black smallpox because of Dr. Feeny's erroneous certificate.

The suit is an echo of the epidemic of smallpox nine months ago. Dr. Feeny insisted that the contagion was only chicken pox and no quarantine regulations were established. The State Board of Health declared the contagion to be smallpox, and instituted measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

Treasurer Dickinson Returns.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.—City Treasurer Samuel D. Dickinson, whose sudden departure for Europe on Feb. 19 caused comment, returned to his office this morning.

He says he went to London to assist a young man named Edward R. Webber, whose father, Guy Webber, has invented a disinfectant, which he undertook to advertise by means of a guessing contest, which was considered perfectly legitimate in this country. Mr. Dickinson said he secured the release of Mr. Webber on bail, and then came home.

Proved Its Untruth.

From The Washington Star.

"They tell us," he said dreamily, "that women are extremely susceptible to flattery."

"I've heard that," replied his friend.

"Well, don't you believe it. I tried this morning to tell my wife she was so good looking she did not need a new Spring dress."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Numerous Signs of Improvement in Freight Traffic.

ROADS BUYING NEW EQUIPMENT

Action of the Big Four's Directors—Spring Merchandise Moving Westward — President Ashley's Opinion.

Railroad men from the West and South are talking in a much more cheerful strain than heretofore with regard to business. In the Southwest the recent increase in the earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas is regarded as phenomenal.

O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash Railroad, said yesterday that he expected the net earnings of the company for February would show an improvement. He remarked further: "General business in the Wabash territory is reflecting a more hopeful sentiment and expectation of a less gradual improvement, although there is yet much to be desired in the situation. Reform is promised, also, by some of the rate cutters in the Southwest. An encouraging feature is a larger package railroad business from New-York to the West."

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four system of railroads, has just been authorized by his Directors to expend $350,000 on new equipment. His Traffic Manager and agents declare that their freight business would have expanded more rapidly within a recent period if they could have procured more cars.

The General Manager of one of the big trunk lines said yesterday that there was a daily increase in the west-bound movement of general merchandise. It was apparent that the Western market for Spring goods was assuming a healthful condition.

Business on the Lake Erie and Wheeling Railroad has lately improved to such an extent as to necessitate additional rolling stock. In consequence, the company has just placed an order for 600 new cars and 3 new locomotives.

George Gould Sued as a Director.

A suit was begun in the Supreme Court in this city yesterday against the Union Pacific Railroad Company to recover $1,746,340.22, balance alleged to be due on bonds of the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway Company. The action is brought by a committee of bondholders, including Henry Budge, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and Henry De Coppet.

The summons in the action was served upon George J. Gould as a Director of the Union Pacific Railway Company. The complaint alleges that on Aug. 1, 1889, the defendant duly issued the obligation known as the 4½ per cent collateral trust Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway bonds in denominations of $1,000 each. The bonds were placed in trust, and after a default in interest some of them were sold at auction at a very low price. The committee sues for the face value of the bonds.

Montclair Opposes Electric Cars.

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—Members of the exclusive Montclair Club are stoutly opposed to the action of the Board of Freeholders in giving permission to the North Jersey Street Railway Company to lay tracks and run cars on Bloomfield Avenue, through Montclair. The majority of those interested along the whole line, which includes Montclair, Caldwell, and Verona Avenues, were shown to be in favor of the trolley, and the clubmen's protests were unheeded. The latter are very angry over the matter, and threaten all kinds of legal complications and proceedings to prevent the road being built in Montclair.

It is the intention of the Consolidated Company to operate the Mulberry Street line wholly by electricity, and the lower end of the Harrison and Newark Division, in Union, Pacific, and Chestnut Streets, will be put in operation as soon as possible.

Trip Over Union Pacific.

E. Ellery Anderson, Oliver W. Mink, and Frederic R. Coudert, receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad, have started on a two weeks' inspection trip over the system. They expect to meet President and Receiver S. H. H. Clark in Omaha, and will confer with him on several important matters.

Mr. Anderson will go to Denver early next week to represent the creditors' committee at the hearing relative to the proposed new construction of 100 miles of road, for the account of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Road, between Trinidad and Pueblo. This is a matter in which the receivers of the Union Pacific are not directly concerned, but the creditors' committee hold about $8,000,000 of the consolidated bonds of the Gulf property in the trust securing the Union Pacific collateral 6 per cent. notes.

Trolley to Asbury Park.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 18.—Ex-Mayor Wilbur A. Heisley, counsel for the West End and Long Branch Railway Company, has laid before Mayor Blodgett and the Board of Commissioners at this place plans for the extension of the company's tracks, and for the laying of an additional track on Second Avenue. He explained that electricity would be substituted for horse power on May 15, at which time the company hoped to be able to run its cars from Pleasure Bay to Asbury Park. There will be a hearing on Monday, April 8.

General Passenger Agents in Town.

A large number of General Passenger and Ticket Agents from various parts of this country will assemble in the Murray Hill Hotel this forenoon to participate in the fortieth annual meeting of their national association. J. C. Anderson of the Ontario and Western Railroad is the President. The proceedings of this convention will include some business matters of interest, and an address by George H. Daniels of the New-York Central.

The resident General Passenger Agents expect to entertain their visiting brethren in a social way.

Oregon Railway Petition Denied.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 18.—Judge Bellinger to-day denied the petition of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which is officered by Union Pacific men, to require Receiver McNeill to keep a separate accounting for the different lines in the Oregon Railway and Navigation system.

Judges Gilbert and Bellinger announced they would reserve their decision in the Short Line receivership case until next Wednesday. Decision will be rendered at that time on the question of a change of receivers, as well as on the demurrer to the bill.

Coal Presidents to Meet.

Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Railroad, said yesterday that a call had been issued for a meeting of the anthracite coal Presidents, to be held in the offices of the Trunk Line Association in this city next Thursday. It is hoped that all differences will be settled at this meeting, and that a basis may be agreed upon for the regulation of coal freight rates for the ensuing year.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The aggregate tonnage of dead freight shipped out of Chicago last week, eastbound, was 64,589 tons, as against 55,424 the previous week, and 59,619 for the corresponding week a year ago. The Erie Railway lines hauled 13,050 tons last week, the Nickel Plate 11,566 tons, the Grand Trunk 7,877 tons, the Lake Shore 7,151 tons, the Wabash 7,128 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 5,868 tons, the Pan Handle 5,676 tons, the Michigan Central 4,104 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 1,815 tons, and the Big Four 1,550 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in declining to interfere in the suit of the State of California, and the City of Oakland against the Southern Pacific over 8,000 acres of water front in Oakland, Cal., President C. P. Huntington said, yesterday: "The news is gratifying, but is hardly a surprise, as I could only see one side to the suit. The city had given the property away at least three times. We bought all the titles, and had expended millions of dollars in improvements."

—It is reported from Chicago that the differential lines of the Central Traffic Association are far from satisfied with the decision of the arbitrators in the dispute between them and the standard lines. They expected to be allowed differentials on all party business, but the arbitrators were not inclined to grant them so sweeping a concession.

—A committee representing the first mortgage bondholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad met in Baltimore yesterday and completed final arrangements for establishing the claims of the first mortgage bondholders before the special master appointed by Judge Simonton at the hearing to be held at Wilmington, N. C., to-day.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says that the first rails for the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway are expected to leave New-York on the steamship Washtenaw, April 1.

—Thomas L. Anderson, General Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, will retire April 1, and George Rhodes, General Agent of the company, will take his place.

—Dennis Lundergan succeeds the late Edwin J. Ralph as contracting freight agent of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg in Buffalo.

—The present Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was yesterday nominated for election on the 26th inst.

—Third Vice President H. Walter Webb of the New-York Central and his wife are spending a few days in the South.

—All the Directors of the Atchison Road have been invited to attend a conference in this city to-day.

—The Wagner Palace Car Works at East Buffalo are now running full-handed and on full time.

—O. P. McCormick, General Passenger Agent of the Big Four, is in New-York.

—Chauncey M. Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are at Asheville, N. C.

GEN. MILES ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION

He Is Well Pleased with the Condition of the Different Posts.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles is on his first tour of inspection since he assumed command of the Department of the East. He inspected to-day the troops at the Washington Barracks, and to-morrow will perform a like duty at Fort Meyer, just across the river in Virginia.

Accompanied by his aid, Capt. E. L. Huggins, Gen. Miles left Governors Island March 6 and went directly to Fort McHenry, in Baltimore Harbor. From there he proceeded to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, where he renewed his acquaintance with the officers of the old Fifth Infantry, of which he was Colonel from 1869 until 1880, when he became a Brigadier General. Jackson Barracks at New-Orleans, Fort Barrances, Fla., and Fort St. Francis, at St. Augustine, were next visited. The only Southern posts in his department which he did not inspect were Key West Barracks and Fort Thomas, Ky.

Gen. Miles says he is well satisfied with the condition of the different posts. He may go direct to Fort Monroe from Fort Meyer, although he said to-day that he was much fatigued, and might conclude to postpone his visit to the last-named post until a later day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather, brisk and high westerly winds, diminishing in force, no change in temperature.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, westerly winds, stationary temperature.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA, fair, but cloudy and threatening in the evening, westerly winds shifting to southeast, slightly warmer in Virginia. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, warmer, generally fair weather, southerly winds, cloudy in northwest portions. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeast winds, warmer in northern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, southerly winds, and warmer. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, except in northern portions, partly cloudy weather, with local showers, southerly winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN TEXAS, local showers, southerly winds, cooler in northwestern portion Tuesday evening. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, light local showers, variable winds, cooler. ARKANSAS, cloudy, local showers, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, winds shifting to easterly, stationary temperature.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, winds shifting to easterly. OHIO, fair, winds shifting to easterly. ILLINOIS, fair in northern, local showers in southern portion, easterly winds, stationary temperature. KENTUCKY, fair, followed by local showers in western portions, winds shifting to southeast, slight change in temperature. TENNESSEE, cloudy, followed by local rains during the afternoon or night, southerly winds, slightly warmer in western portion. INDIANA, fair, slightly cooler in southern portion, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, northeast winds. WISCONSIN, fair, easterly winds. MISSOURI, cloudy weather and light local showers, southeast winds, becoming variable, slightly cooler in northern portion. IOWA, fair, easterly winds, slightly cooler in extreme southwest portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, east to south winds, warmer in western portion. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, east to south winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. MINNESOTA, fair, winds shifting to southeast, warmer in northern portion. KANSAS, fair, except local showers in southeast portion, variable winds, cooler in eastern portion. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds. NEBRASKA, fair weather, easterly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer in northwestern portion.

Signals are displayed at Portland and Eastport. The barometer continues unusually low in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and a second depression is central over Northern Texas. The barometer has fallen in the Southern States and the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, and it has risen from New-England westward to Minnesota. It is warmer, except from Northern New-England westward to Minnesota, where it is slightly colder. Fair weather continues, but the cloudiness has increased in the Central Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. Generally fair weather will continue on the Atlantic coast and in the lake regions, and light showers are indicated for the Southwest.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:05|Sun sets...6:11|Moon rises...2:51

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:56	2:50	8:26	8:42
Governors Island	2:28	3:21	9:15	9:22
Hell Gate	4:21	5:14	10:43	10:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Scale, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21.		
Regulus, Jamaica	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 22.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 23.		
Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Fort au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa	5:00 A. M.	.....
La Gascogne, Ha	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpo	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) March 19.—Alene, Kingston, March 14; Alps, Kingston, March 12; Cevic, Liverpool, March 8; Critic, Dundee, March 2; Ethiopia, Glasgow, March 7; Fulda, Bremen, March 9; Greece, London, March 3; Marathon, Gibraltar, March 4; Normannia, Genoa, March 7; Pawnee, Gibraltar, March 8; Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 12; Straits of Magellan, Gibraltar, Feb. 26; Werkendam, Rotterdam, March 6; Westernland, Antwerp, March 9.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.—Majestic, Liverpool, March 13; Mississippi, London, March 7; Saratoga, Havana, March 16; Trinidad, Bermuda, March 18.

THURSDAY, March 21.—Advance, Colon, March 14; Caribbee, St. Croix, March 15; Hindoo, Hull, March 17; Lahn, Bremen, March 12.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, March 18.

SS Seguranca, Hofmann, Tampico, &c., March 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:22 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Martinique, &c., Feb. 28, in ballast and with passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Byrne, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Torridon, (Br.,) Norrie, Vera Cruz, &c., March 4, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol Feb. 27, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 P. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Malet, Hull Feb. 28, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

Ship Muncaster Castle, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Manila, Sept. 5, with hemp to C. Buys & Co.—vessel to J. R. Livermore.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Gallego, for Newport News; Weimar, for Baltimore; State of Nebraska, for Glasgow; Viola, for Norfolk; Richmond, for Newport News, &c.; Ontario, for London; Conemaugh, for Antwerp.

Bark Arizona, for Buenos Ayres.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 18.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York March 9 for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, sld. from Glasgow for New-York March 16.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New-York March 3, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Kolpino, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York March 3 for Novorossick and Tananrog Roads, passed Sagres March 16.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New-York March 1 for Newcastle, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Genoa March 15 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Hazeldene, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Greenock for New-York March 16.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from Swansea for New-York March 16.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Liverpool for New-York or Philadelphia yesterday.

SS Deutschland; (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Moorish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York Feb. 21, via Pernambuco, for Rio Janeiro and Santos, arr. at Bahia March 11.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New-York Feb. 17, via Oporto, arr. at Naples March 12.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Wempe, from New-York March 2, arr. at Bremen March 16.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York, via Algiers, &c., arr. at Naples at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, sld. from Barbados for New-York March 16.

SS Bessel, (Br.,) Capt. Alcot, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at Pernambuco March 16.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New-York March 2, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York March 3, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York March 6, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kempff, from New-York, arr. at Genoa at 1 P. M. to-day. (Oriental excursion.)

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, sld. from Hamburg for New-York yesterday.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New-York, arr. at Pera at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlman, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York and Baltimore at 3 P. M. March 16.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York March 9, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY AND EVENING.
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE
OF
TROTTING STOCK
AND HARNESS HORSES
Consigned by prominent breeders and owners, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1895, DAYS and EVENINGS, at Madison Square Garden, New-York, commencing each morning at 10 o'clock and each evening at 7:15 by electric light.

On the second day, Tuesday, March 19, the horses of M. J. Hendrick, Avon, N. Y., will be followed by those of David S. Hammond, New-York, and Charles Backman, Stonyford, N. Y., in order named.

On the third day, Wednesday, March 20, the larger consignments are from W. N. Peak and John F. Dingee, Brooklyn, N. Y., estate of Edwin Bates, Derby, Vt., Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstocks, N. Y., Nathan Straus, New-York, and Charles H. Kerner, (Forkhurst Stud,) Great Barrington, Mass. Other owners send horses of great speed.

On the fourth day, Thursday, March 21, the larger consignments are from A. A. Wright, Hightstown, N. J., W. F. Redmond and Wm. M. Halstead, New-York, Samuel Wilkins and Guy Miller, Chester, N. Y. Other owners send many fine driving pairs and single horses for road and track and richly-bred breeding stock.

Catalogue sent only on application.
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers,
107 John St., New-York.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Medical.

A.—DR. AND MRS. REINHARD, EXPERT specialists, treat female irregularities; absolute safety guaranteed; can't fail; 30 years' experience. 436 Lexington Av., corner 44th St.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Department, No. 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, February 16, 1895.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1895, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department the following articles, to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Penn., and St. Louis, Mo.: Aiguilettes and shoulder knots, iron bedsteads, record books, buckles, buttons, beeswax, brass, fur caps, forage caps, chairs, basting cotton, cotton cord, facing cloth, card holders for bunks, national colors, service, drum-heads, duck, drilling, flannel, Berlin gloves, fur gauntlets, gold lace, helmets and trimmings, hats, hatchet helves, hooks and eyes, halliard devices, indelible ink, leggins, music pouches, mattresses, mosquito bars and head nets, manila stands, naphthaline, overshoes, pillows, petroleum paper, shirts, suspenders, stockings, silk and silk twist, sewing machine, silk testing machine, dating stamps, trumpet crooks and cords and tassels, tent poles, straps, line, slips and rings; cotton twine, linen thread, clothing tickets, undershirts, and wadding. Bidders must state dates of their proposed deliveries. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For copies of printed instructions to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lieut. Colonel A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., in Charge of Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 30, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 30, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the Bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER-POWER PLANT.—Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., March 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon MONDAY, April 15, 1895, for construction of a New Water-Power Plant. Government reserves right to reject all or any proposals or parts thereof. All information furnished on application to Major ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, March 18, 1895.—Sealed proposals for laying paving on dikes in Hudson River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. MONDAY, April 15, 1895, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col., Engrs.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Rooms Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway

SOROSIS AT BREAKFAST

Her Newly-Elected Officers Duly Installed.

MRS. CLYMER ON THE "NEW WOMAN"

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth Again President of the Club—Poems Read by Several Members.

There was an atmosphere of Spring, patriotism, and poetry in the big ballroom at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, where Sorosis, with many guests, had its twenty-seventh annual breakfast.

There was Spring in the yellow daffodils and ferns that decorated the tables, and patriotism in the flags that draped the walls, and a fountain of verse was in the hearts of the Sorosis members and guests and made its appearance in many sparkling little poems.

At the centre of a long table at the end of the room sat the President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. At her right were Mrs. Mary Low Dickenson, Mrs. Jennie De La M. Lozier, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. S. A. Moffat, Miss Cecilia Gaines, Miss Margaret Love, President of the Cambridge Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, Countess Guilda Ruta, Miss Adele Fielde, and Mme. Alice le Plongeon. On the other side were Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. Abby W. Miller, Mrs. L. E. Blount, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, Mrs. E. P. Denison, Miss Maude Banks, Mme. Kate Roller, and Dr. Dorothea Lummis.

The members and guests sat at circular tables in small groups, instead of at the long tables to which Sorosis has been accustomed.

As the breakfast was served the Sorosis Carol Club sang a greeting, "A Song for Sorosis," composed for the occasion. The words were by Mrs. Susan Bourne and the music by Caryl Florio. The song was printed, and, with the menu card, was one of the souvenirs of the day.

The breakfast proper was one of Sherry's most delicious Spring feasts, an interesting feature being the filet de boeuf Mignon à la Sorosis.

The tap of the gavel calling the gathering to order did not sound until nearly 3 o'clock. The tables were pushed back into the rear of the room and the important business of the afternoon, the installation of officers, began.

Mrs. Helmuth's first duty was to announce her own re-election. Following that the names of the other officers were read, as follows: First Vice President—Jennie de la M. Lozier; Second Vice President—Mary A. Newton; Third Vice President—The Rev. Phoebe Hannaford.

Executive Committee—E. Louise Demorest, Chairman; Keren S. Warner, Sara Conant Ostrom, T. S. Denison, Laura A. Palmer; Recording Secretary—Florence de Graff Shaw; Corresponding Secretary—Emma, V. Townsend; Assistant Corresponding Secretary—Jessie C. Lozier; Treasurer—Sarah E. Youmans; Auditor—Katharine G. Foote; Musical Director—Alice G. Demorest; Chairman on Reception—Minne E. Stimpson; Chairman on Literature—Jennie C. Croly; Chairman on Art—Adelyn Wesley-Smith; Chairman on Drama—Margaret W. Ravenhill; Chairman on Philanthropy—Julia Floyd Smith; Chairman on Science—Dr. Katherine G. Townsend; Chairman on Education—Susan Ketchum Bourne; Chairman on House and Home—C. Lucia Forest; Chairman on Business Women—Ellen E. Miles.

As the names were called, the different officers took their places before the long table, and when the number was complete Mrs. Helmuth, with due solemnity, announced the installation with "all the duties and privileges of office."

This serious duty over, Mrs. Mary B. Spaulding gave two songs to restore the gathering to a proper mood of holiday lightness.

Regrets on account of absence were read from Mrs. Sarah M. Bonner, President of the Georgia Sorosis, and Etta Osgood of Maine.

A poem from Miss Hannah Allen followed, in which Sorosis was informed that woman "each year her orbit wider sweeps and brightens many a dark abyss."

"You know I am unaccustomed to public speaking," began Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, but she was interrupted with laughing cries of "No! No!"

"Well," she went on, "if I am going to speak I would like to say a few things about the new woman." Mrs. Clymer, it seems, is not an admirer of that much-talked-of personage, as illustrated by "Dodo," "Rebellious Susan," "The Yellow Aster," and "The Green Carnation." "If we judge by these," she said, "we may well think the times are out of joint. But if the novelists have all gone wrong, the poets have not." She closed her remarks with a poem by William Watson, with the frequent refrain, "Her woman's heart for me." Mrs. Whiten Stone of Boston followed with a very charming poem, and Mrs. Esther Herrmann, introduced as one of the most philanthropic of New-York women, read a paper upon "Personal Service in Philanthropy."

A cut glass jar, in which were seven (the mystic number) great red roses, was presented to Mrs. Helmuth. The jar was tied with mulbery colored ribbons, the Sorosis color. Secured to it were the cards of individual members.

Mrs. Mary Low Dickerson, the newly-elected President of the National Council of Women, urged the ballot box for the home woman in place of the mite box for foreign women. Mrs. Henry Firth Wood recited, and was encored. Mme. Kate Roller sang, and Mrs. William S. Rainsford and Mrs. Maude K. Clarke were called upon for talks. Mme. Bergholz gave a poem, and Mrs. Palmer told of the work of the Professional Woman's League. Miss Maude Banks called for a higher standard in art. "Tear the bar sinister from our Stars and Stripes—the dollars and cents," she said.

Mrs. Henry Stimson said that Father Knickerbocker was awakened last November and he must be kept awake, even if it is by hat pin pricks. Miss Ada Brower and Carrie Stow Waite also spoke, and the patriotism of the day was brought to a climax by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," in which every one joined.

Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Emily W. Roebling, W. Katherine Townsend, Mrs. Heron Crossman, W. Lucy Hall-Brown of Brooklyn, Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro were among those present. Mrs. Frank K. Haines and Mrs. Frank Northrup were Mrs. Sutro's guests. Miss Helen M. Gould was expected, but was unable to be present.

STRUCK ON THE DRY ROMER

Schooner Margaret Held Fast—Her Captain and Crew Taken Off.

The schooner Margaret of Cherryfield, Me., Capt. Robinson, from Norfolk for New-York, with 6,500 bushels of corn, while beating into harbor Sunday night misstayed and struck on the Dry Romer at midnight.

The Captain and crew of four men were taken off by the life-saving crew and put on board the wrecking steamer W. E. Chapman, which attempted to float the schooner, but failed. It was intended to make another effort when the tide served.

The Wilson Line steamship Ontario, outward bound for Hull, stranded on the Romer Shoal at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. She backed off uninjured and proceeded on her course.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WASHINGTON ARCH DEDICATION

To be Transferred to the City on April 30—The President and Other Officials Invited to be Present.

The first official meeting within two years of the Committee for the Erection of the Washington Memorial Arch was held yesterday at the office of the Treasurer, William R. Stewart of 54 William Street.

In addition to the Chairman, Henry G. Marquand, there were present the following members of the committee: Edward Cooper, R. W. Gilder, Theodore W. Myers, Charles H. Russell, Clarence W. Bowen, E. D. Adams, William A. Coffin, Alexander W. Drake, Oliver H. Perry, and William R. Stewart.

It was decided to dedicate the arch and formally transfer it to the city on April 30, that being the one hundred and sixth anniversary of Washington's inauguration as President. It is proposed to make the occasion a noteworthy one by having as participants in the ceremonies the President of the United States, the Governor of New-York, and the Mayor of the city. The National Guard of the State of New-York will also turn out, and everything possible will be done to make the event a success.

The arch as been structurally completed for some time, and the figures carved by MacMonnies are now finished. The builder of the arch was David H. King, Jr., recently appointed Park Commissioner, and as the arch is in a public park, Mr. King, the builder, will go through the ceremony of handing it over to Mr. King, the Park Commissioner.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting:

Whereas, The Washington Arch is now completed, with the exception of two groups of statuary, which, it is hoped, will hereafter be added, and it is the sense of the committee for the erection of the arch that it should be dedicated with appropriate public ceremonies and transferred to the city; and,

Whereas, The 30th day of April next, being the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the inauguration in this city of George Washington as first President of the United States, the centennial celebration of which event the arch was erected to commemorate, will, in the opinion of this committee, be a fit and proper day for such dedication; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee respectfully invite the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New-York, and the Mayor of the City of New-York to take part in the dedication of the arch.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State is requested to order the National Guard of the City of New-York to parade on that day in honor of the event.

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to the Commissioners of Public Parks to co-operate with this committee in making suitable preparation in Washington Square for the ceremonies of dedication.

Resolved, That a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Chairman, is hereby authrized, on behalf of this committee, to make such arrangements as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing resolutions, and that Stanford White, the architect of the arch, be invited to co-operate with this special committee.

The Chairman appointed as members of the special committee Henry G. Marquand, William R. Stewart, Richard W. Gilder, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and Charles Stewart Smith.

On motion of the Treasurer, the Chairman appointed to examine the books and vouchers and to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, Charles H. Russell and Clarence W. Bowen.

The committee having in charge the erection of the arch was appointed in 1889, at the time of the centennial inauguration ceremonies, in which President Harrison took part. It included, in addition to Grover Cleveland and Mayor Strong, both of whom were private citizens at that time, the following well-known New-Yorkers: Henry G. Marquand, Chairman; Louis Fitzgerald, Vice Chairman; Richard W. Gilder, Secretary, and William R. Stewart, Treasurer; Hjalmar H. Boyesen, John L. Cadwalader, William A. Coffin, William E. Dodge, Alexander W. Drake, Gordon L. Ford, since deceased; Richard W. Gilder, Daniel Huntington, Henry G. Marquand, Francis D. Millet, Oliver H. Perry, Charles H. Russell, Jr., F. H. Smith, Lispenard Stewart, R. Stuyvesant, Edward D. Adams, John Jacob Astor, Jr., S. D. Babcock, Clarence W. Bowen, Edward Cooper, Robert W. de Forest, Louis Fitzgerald, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Richard M. Hunt, Eugene Kelly, Levi P. Morton, Theodore W. Myers, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles S. Smith, William R. Stewart, Russell Sturges, and Jenkins Van Schaick.

INDIANA DISTILLING COMPANY COMES IN

The New Whisky Trust Now Has a Practical Monopoly.

CHICAGO, March 18.—It is virtually settled that the Indiana Distilling Company is to become a member of the Whisky Trust, which will complete the monopoly.

The gentlemen from New-York representing the American Distributing Company who were in consultation with the receiver of the trust here yesterday returned in the evening with the understanding that they would come into the fold. The representatives were not empowered to give a decisive answer, but will control the outcome. They will report to their association in New-York next Wednesday, and it is probable that Receiver McNulta will receive his formal answer the day after.

It is learned from good authority that the legal papers in the case of the trust receivers against Mr. Greenhut have been completed, and were forwarded to New-York from here this evening and proceedings may be instituted at any day.

F. E. Rice said this evening: "Greenhut has a wonderful nerve, and his daring goes into blindness, and borders on the foolish. He has already sunk over $40,000 in his hopeless fight, and he will lose more before another week rolls around."

Levy Mayer, the Chicago attorney, refused to make public anything contained in the documents which he has sent to New-York, but says the contents will soon be known.

NOT TO RIVAL THE WALDORF

New Building Next Door Will Be Practically an Addition.

Between the Waldorf Hotel and the new building that young John Jacob Astor proposes to put up next door there will be no rivalry.

It will be practically one hotel, under charge of Manager Boldt, who has the leases for the property, signed and locked up in his safe. The name of the new Astor hotel is not settled yet, but it is more than probable that the entire property will be called the Waldorf.

In order to make space for a large ballroom and additional dining rooms, Mr. Boldt has leased four new buildings in Thirty-third Street, adjoining the Waldorf. One of these is the house he lives in at present. Next month these buildings will be torn down, and an extension added to the Waldorf.

About the same time workmen will begin to tear down the only remaining Astor residence on the old family property, and dig foundations for the John Jacob Astor addition to the big hotel.

SOCIALISM IN OUR CITIES

Lecture in Brooklyn by Dr. Lewis G. Janes.

SACREDNESS OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Need of a Scientific Sociology Based on Revolutionary Principles—Corporations Servants of the People.

Dr. Lewis G. Janes lectured before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn last night on "Municipal Socialism."

"No more serious problems challenge the attention of the scientific," he said, "than the dominant influence of the great cities in our national life. The cities contain one-third of our people in point of population. Their growth is due to governmental and industrial developments of the times. Are the tendencies of our cities good or evil?

"The form of our city government has been derived from the English borough, and that in turn was directly descended from the Roman city. The English borough was a close corporation. The liberty and democracy of the town meeting was practically unknown in our earlier cities. Boston clung to the town meeting until 1822. Our present type of municipal government is akin to its functions to the old Roman city, and the municipal functions have not been amplified since those times. We give the individual more liberty of action.

"Socialism is transformed imperialism. We shall make a long advance when we recognize that business competence, and not party service, is the true requirement for a Mayor of a city.

"Rotation in office would be no more idiotic for bank Presidents and railroad engineers than for municipal office holders.

"A majority vote does not make that right which is wrong in the nature of things. This is one of the fallacies of Socialism. It preaches the wrong doctrine of power solely derived from the fluctuating will of an unstable and often ignorant majority.

"Our earlier New-England towns were theocratic in their functions. The town held land, and individualism was subordinated to communism. There were communal herds of cattle. As late as 1751 Norwich, Conn., forbade its inhabitants to sell their lands to strangers. Wills were drawn up in town meeting, in one place, for the dying, and their property was disposed of according to the communal desire.

"The extreme Socialistic régime was not of long duration in New-England. It was found that the abnegation of the individual prevented competition. Sabbatarian laws were the longest to remain in force.

"Our steady progress in the United States has been in a more complete recognition of individual rights and in a removal of governmental restraint of the individual. It cannot be denied that there is now in some directions a subordinate movement toward State interference in municipal control. But this is more marked in Europe than in America.

"Municipal functions have been greatly amplified, especially in Germany, where some of the cities operate manufactories and have devised savings and insurance schemes, with the purpose of abolishing poverty. Municipal ownership of water works is growing in favor in our country. There is, however, a hesitancy to act hastily in municipalizing public works.

"Politicians have taken advantage of the amplification of municipal functions to dispense patronage and handle contracts, and evil has been produced by the habit of corrupt administrations of letting contracts which run longer than the administration holds power. This has prevented some reforms in Brooklyn under Mayor Schieren. Very few Americans are in favor of the socialization of all industries.

"The American idea is that socialistic methods are appropriate only for the infancy of communities. I, for one, am not apprehensive of the future of our municipalities. Under present conditions, and until there is true civil service reform and our city officials become competent, there should be no further amplification of municipal functions.

"All cities, however, should supervise their sanitation and the sale of food and drugs. There is a serious question as to the propriety of governmental pensions for public servants. We have always boasted we had no pauper classes, and shall we now take a step to foster such a class? No one who has studied the effect of our army pension system would care to see it extended to the industrial classes. The way to abolish poverty is by abolishing improvidence and incompetence.

"Let us quit ourselves of the vain and unpatriotic effort to solve American problems by European methods. Let us take to heart the lessons of our own history and experience, and travel in the direction indicated by these evolutionary pointers. The first bound toward liberty and prosperity, toward the development of a true national character, was taken in America when the theocratic socialism of the colonial period gave place to the doctrines of soul liberty and the sacredness of individual rights. The second was when, in the maintenance of these rights, we severed our connection from the paternal influences of the mother country. The third was when, in defense of our national integrity, we destroyed the Socialistic and paternal institution of chattel slavery.

"In the close corporation which marked the earliest stages of our City Government we reverted to the principle of coercive restraint, which, by divorcing the individual citizen from direct and active influence on the conduct of affairs, removes the conditions of free activity and development and tends to homogeneity of individual character and sociatary conditions.

"In general, it is evident that any actual step toward coercive Socialism or Communism is a movement toward reaction and deterioration in society, since it tends toward a more homogeneous, indefinite, and incoherent social state. That mode of cooperation only is consistent with a higher type of individual and societary life which does not depend on State control, but which proceeds from the superior intelligence and enlightened volition of the high-minded men and women who constitute the American State.

"It now remains for us to reverse the evil tendencies just indicated and to substitute a scientific sociology, based on evolutionary principles, for vague theorizing inspired by empirical egoism and philanthropic sentimentalism, as a guide for our future action; to demand and secure the American right of self-government for our cities; to correct the growing tendency to regard the true interests of labor and capital as conflicting. We must make public corporations know their places as servants of the people."

Spring 1895.

Millinery Opening,

March 19th & 20th.

Millinery Models and *Novelties.*

French Bonnets, Round Hats and our own designs. Also; New Trimmings for the coming season.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE UTICA POSTMASTERSHIP

Curious Complications Connected with ex-Judge Bulger's Application for the Place.

UTICA, March 18.—The whole of Central New-York is interested in recent events concerning the application of ex-City Judge P. F. Bulger for the appointment of Postmaster at Utica. "Judge" Bulger has been in politics a long time, and in the past has been something of a power in this city. He got out with the State machine after a time, and for a year or two it was difficult to decide just where he belonged. He took some interest in the famous anti-snapper movement and became a vigorous denouncer of the political methods of State Committeeman Beardsley, Senator Hill, and every one connected in any manner with the State, county, and city Democratic machine.

When it was known that he sought the Post Office it was supposed he would ask recognition on the ground of supposed services in the anti-snapper movement, but it is now discovered that the "Judge" has made peace with the Beardsley Democrats and looks for his appointment because he has secured the indorsement through Mr. Beardsley of the County and State Committees, and of both Senator Hill and Senator Murphy. It is positively known that these indorsements have been given him and are now on file in Washington.

The cause of this is easy to find. Mr. Bulger is a Police and a Fire Commissioner. He was appointed because he was thought to be an anti-Beardsley Democrat. His appointment came from ex-Mayor Thomas Wheeler, and generally was conceded to be a blow at the Beardsley machine.

If Bulger should be appointed Postmaster, he would resign his Police and Fire Commissionerships, and Beardsley could name the man to take his place. This would give Beardsley control of two important municipal boards. There is no doubt as to how that control would be exerted.

SHE KNEW AN OATH'S NATURE

THE LITTLE GIRL BECAME A WITNESS; THE BOY WAS REJECTED.

Lottie Goldberg Said that to Tell an Untruth Would Be a Sin Which Was "a Bad Mark from God, Sir."

In the Superior Court in this city yesterday a girl of eleven years was asked if she knew what an oath was. Her reply, in effect, was that God would be displeased if she did not tell the truth.

In the General Sessions Court, in Jersey City, a boy of fourteen years was asked the same question. He said he knew of no God.

The girl was Lottie Goldberg. She was a witness before Chief Justice Sedgwick. Her fifteen-year-old sister, Ida, was suing Ridley & Sons for $15,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by being knocked down by a delivery wagon belonging to the firm. Lottie was to tell of the circumstances under which the accident occurred. She was asked:

"Do you understand the nature of an oath?"

"Yes, Sir," she replied.

"What is it?"

"It is a swear."

"What do you mean when you say it is a swear?"

"Well, it is that I have to tell the truth."

"If you don't tell the truth, what then?"

"That would be a sin," replied the little one, gravely.

"And what is a sin?"

"A bad mark from God, Sir," she said.

The venerable Chief Justice was visibly touched at this answer of the child, and remarked:

"This is a very intelligent child, and perfectly understands the obligations of an oath."

But, despite Lottie's testimony, the jury found for the defendant.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.—Francisco Marzetti, fourteen years old, was presented as a witness in a case in the General Sessions Court this morning.

Assistant Prosecutor Noonan objected to him on the ground that he did not understand the nature of an oath. The examination of the witness disclosed the fact that the lad had never attended church or Sunday school or secular school, and had never received any instruction of any sort.

"Did you ever hear of God?" asked Judge Hudspeth.

"No, Sir," said the boy.

"I think," said Judge Hudspeth, "that this is a case for the missionaries. It is hardly worth while for them to waste time in going to Africa. The witness may stand down."

A young brother of Marzetti was then offered as a witness, but was rejected without examination.

Journeay & Burnham's Anniversary.

Messrs. Journeay & Burnham of 26 to 36 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated the third anniversary of the opening of their present store by opening large lines of new and attractive goods in all their departments.

Their stock contains the best goods that can be procured, and the most fastidious can there obtain what he or she wishes at a reasonable price.

They had an exhibition, which they will continue to-day, of a magnificent and attractive stock of elegant Paris and Berlin garments in the cloak department; in conjunction with their line of fine domestic goods.

Everything is of the latest pattern.

Capes, waists, and jackets in profusion attracted admiring attention. The capes are of Berlin, Paris, and fine domestic manufacture, and are of the finest silk, velvet, sunset moiré, and cloth fabrics, with trimmings of jet braid and lace. They have a handsome display of jackets made of covert cloth, whipcords, kerseys, cheviots, and clay diagonals, trimmed with fancy and plain silk linings of the finest and best-wearing fabrics.

They are all sizes, and are from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches in length—the popular lengths for garments for this Spring and Summer wear.

They have the most attractive line of silk waists of all plain and mixed colors and shades that they have ever placed before their customers.

The children's and misses' jackets are as well and carefully selected as are those for older persons.

An inspection of the garments would well compensate for the time it might occupy, and the prices certainly are unobjectionable, for the capes range in price from $2.50 to $35, and the jackets from $5 to $35.

If you want a light overcoat and don't know what sort you want, come in and find out. Don't buy here unless you want to so bad that you can't help it.

When you get through looking, run off to your tailor, and tell him how you want yours made. He'll be glad of the hint, most likely.

$12 to $30.

Negligé shirts to fit—traditions turned all topsy-turvy!

See 'em in our windows; see the fit on yourself.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Entertainment by the Strollers.—The Micarême theatricals given by the Strollers are always expected to enliven the dull days of Lent.

The Strollers gave the first of their performances at the Berkeley Lyceum last evening, appearing in the facical three-act comedy, by George R. Sims, entitled "Mother-in-Law." The little theatre was comfortably filled when the play began. The cast was as follows:

Talfourd Twigg.....Joseph G. Lamb
Mr. Powynceby.....John Frederick Cook
Major Mungo McTurtle...John P. Nicholas
Janeway, manager of Frivolity Theatre.....Walker Marcus Dennett
Percy D'Aimaine....Edward Fales Coward
Jorrocks.....Duncan B. Harris
Mrs. McTurtle....Miss Dorothy Donnelly
Rosa Matilda.....Miss Josephine Shaw
Mrs. Powynceby....Miss Charlotte Lambert
Topsy Grey of the Frivolity Theatre.....Miss Georgie Shippen
Susan.....Miss Helen Sheffield
Attendants.....Miss Gertrude Shipman, Elijah Woodward
Playgoers by Miss Lillian Geiston, Miss Martha Leonard, Miss Helen Sheffield, William Lottimer, Sterling Postley, and Charles Woodruff.

The fun in the farce was of a somewhat conventional order and reminiscent of such plays as "Pink Dominos," but there was plenty of action and fun in it. Mr. Lamb, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Nicholas were especially good, as also was Edward Fales Coward, whose part, however, was by no means worthy of his powers. Miss Georgie Shippen made a sprightly Topsy Grey, Miss Josephine Shaw, a demure and pretty Rosa Matilda, and Miss Charlotte Lambert a capital Mrs. Powynceby. The Mrs. McTurtle of Miss Dorothy Donnelly would do credit to a professional. The performance was given for the benefit of the Sunnyside Day Nursery and will be repeated to-day, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. On Wednesday evening and at the Thursday matinée "The Belle's Stratagem" will be given. The beneficiaries of these performances, which are patronized by many prominent society women, are the Sunnyside Day Nursery, the West Side Day Nursery, and the German Hospital.

—Mr. Bagby's Musicale.—The following was the interesting programme at Mr. Bagby's musical morning at the Waldorf yesterday:

1. Tannhäuser Overture.....Wagner-Friedheim
Arthur Friedheim.
2. Songs.....Max Alvary
3. Preludes (selected,) } Etudes (selected,) } .....Chopin
Mr. Friedheim.
4. Songs.....Mr. Alvary
5. "Norma" Fantasie.....Liszt
6. Songs.....Mr. Alvary
Orton Bradley at the piano.

Among those present were Count and Countess De Langier-Villars, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Pell, Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Miss Marguerite Crosby, Miss Kate Brice, Admiral and Mrs. Erben, Miss Erben, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. Sidney Lanier, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. William A. Perry, Miss Bertha Perry, Miss Alice Harriman, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Gertrude Agastini, Miss Kitty Cameron, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Preble Tucker, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Princess von Hatzfeldt, Miss Jennie Catherwood, Miss Emily Norrie, Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, the Misses Cheney, Miss Mamie Field, Mrs. Helen Fahnestock, Miss Helen Brice, Miss Mamie Corbin, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Miss Fannie Archbold, and Miss Edith Collins.

—Violin Recitals.—The first of four violin recitals by Signor Giacomo Quintano was given yesterday afternoon at the home of Mme. Fabbricotti, 208 Madison Avenue. The following was the programme, the last three numbers being sung by Miss Eloise Oates:

Sonata, Op 24.....Beethoven
Reverie.....Schumann
The Merry Peasant.....Schumann
Fantasia Appassionata.....Vieuxtemps
Melodia.....Cilea
Canzonetta.....Cilea
Polacca.....Bellini
Berceuse.....Chaminade
Frühlingslied.....Veil

Among those present were Mrs. Willis James, Mrs. F. von Slata, Mrs. Robert Taller, Mrs. John E. Cowden, Mrs. Herbert Johnson, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Joseph Agastini, Mrs. Facheri, Mrs. E. Elony Anderson, and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert.

—Conference of Sewing Schools.—The third and last conference of the New-York Association of Sewing Schools was held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights. Miss H. S. Sackett, Vice President of the association, presided. Mrs. Woolman gave a demonstration of class drills, showing the most approved methods. Among those present were Mrs. H. S. Almy, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Miss Dean, Mrs. George Putnam, Miss Putnam, Miss Hatfield, Miss Marshall, and Mrs. Armstrong. At the Waldorf Hotel, during the latter part of April, there will be an exhibition, at which all the schools of the association are to be represented.

—To Entertain at Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. White have leased the Rutherford cottage, on Harrison Avenue, Newport, for the Summer season, and will open their house early in June. The Janie Brunt place, on Ayrault Street, Newport, has been taken for the Summer by Paymaster John Corwine, United States Navy.

—Social Happenings.—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Paul Mitchell gave a big party at Hoyt's Theatre on Saturday evening, which was followed by supper at the Waldorf. Mr. Thomas Marshall of West Ninety-third Street gave a luncheon on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Bondurant of Louisville, Ky.

—Visiting Lakewood.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilder A. Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Miss Edith Tillinghast are spending a few days at the Laurel in the Pines, Lakewood, N. J. Mrs. Bloodgood will return home in time for her next musicale, on Wednesday.

FINE TOWELS.

To-day, we shall have on sale three special lots of Fine Towels.

200 dozen extra quality, All White, Fringed Huckaback Towels, measuring 25 inches wide and 45 inches long, at $4.75 per dozen; former retail price $7.50.

200 dozen Webb's Celebrated Dew Bleach, Fringed Huckaback Towels, All White and Cardinal, Pink, Blue and Gold borders, at $4.75 per dozen.

500 dozen Webb's Celebrated Dew Bleach, Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, White and Colored borders, at $3.00 per dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MATTINGS

OUR NEW IMPORTATION

300 Rolls White and Fancy Cantons
At $3.00 per Roll of 40 Yards.

Oilcloth and Linoleum

REMNANTS

AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Morris Heights Republican Club was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The Executive Committee consists of Samuel W. McMillan, John Biggart, Charles Knapp, George Rudolph, T. A. Brown, Luther S. Horne, Wentworth Cranbrook, Albert E. Davis, George E. Hall, Livingston H. Cargill, William A. B. Packard, and Abraham R. Hopkins.

—Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, fixed bail at $5,000 in the case of Bessie Fairbanks, who several weeks ago shot Isaac C. Cochran. The examination will be continued March 28. Cochran's condition is not now dangerous.

—Prof. Bickmore will give a free lecture on forestry this evening, under the joint auspices of the Board of Education and the American Museum of Natural History. No tickets will be required.

—Emil Luzon of 210 Sullivan Street, called at Police Headquarters yesterday, and had an alarm sent out for his father, Maxium, fifty-eight years old, who has been missing since Feb. 17.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, appointed Frederick B. Von Vleck, Francis Gross, and Dr. F. L. Fogarty, a commission to inquire into the sanity of Thomas L. Jube, Sr., of 254 Hancock Street. His three daughters applied for the commission. His son opposed it.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, denied the application of the Queens County Board of Supervisors to mandamus the Kings County Charities Commissioners to receive all vagrants into the Kings County Penitentiary.

—The citizens of the Twenty-eighth Ward want a public school in the vicinity of Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street for the accommodation of 4,000 children who are now deprived of school facilities in that ward.

—The Attendance Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education will inspect the Truants' Home to-morrow relative to the turning over of that institution to the board by the city authorities.

—The Hanover Club will hold its annual meeting to-morrow night. The receipts for the year were $44,768, and the disbursements, $44,974. The assets are $91,845, or $21,017 over the liabilities.

—Corporation Counsel McDonald will go to Albany to-day to oppose the Charities Department Reorganization bill. Mayor Schieren is opposed to the bill.

Long Island.

—A gust of wind blew through an open window in the Methodist Sunday school at Hempstead while the school was in session Sunday. The wind tore the inside blinds from their fastenings, and they fell on the heads of several pupils. One boy was rendered unconscious.

—The Highway Commissioners of Hempstead have granted the Long Island Electric Railroad Company permission to construct a trolley road on certain highways in the town.

—The financial loss sustained by Postmaster James H. Cocks, through the robbery of the Glen Cove Post Office in July last, has been assumed by the Government.

—A movement has been started at Sag Harbor to secure an old cemetery for a public park. A similar attempt was made several years ago.

—Flounders have made their appearance in the bays along Long Island Sound, and fishermen report them very plentiful and large.

Yonkers.

—The Rev. Ellis Lyon preached in the Central Methodist Church Sunday morning. During the day $600 was received for conference objects and to enable the new pastor to begin his term next month with no old church debts to pay. In the evening the pastor, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, addressed the Grand Army posts of the city.

—The monthly report of the Health Officer shows that during February there were 24 marriages, 63 births, and 82 deaths, showing an annual marriage rate of 8 per 1,000, a birth rate of 23.33, and a death rate of 27.33, the population being estimated at 36,000.

—The sacred cantata of "Daniel" was sung last evening by the Choral Union of the Central Methodist Church in the church edifice. The soloists were Miss Gavette, Miss Tarbell, Mrs. Picken, and the Messrs. Hubbell, Blackburn, and Soetemon.

—A mass meeting of the Socialist-Labor Party will be held in Getty Square this evening at 8 o'clock, when all those desiring to hear Socialism explained will attend. The speakers will be Prof. Daniel De Leon and Charles H. Matchette.

—A lecture, followed by a tea, will be given in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association this afternoon and evening. Miss L. D. Wishard of the State Executive Committee will address both gatherings

—Bishop Talbot of Idaho and Wyoming addressed the congregation in St. John's Episcopal Church on Sunday morning and gave an idea of the work of the Episcopal Church in the far Northwest.

—This is the fifth anniversary of the opening of St. Joseph's Hospital in South Broadway. The hospital will be opened to visitors between the hours of 3 and 5 this afternoon.

—There were sixteen deaths in Yonkers last week, twenty-one the preceding week, and seventeen for the corresponding week of last year.

—The entertainment given by Miss Oliver's Sunday school class on March 5 will be repeated by request this evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

—Receiver Archer has thus far received $43,201.99 of the city taxes.

—The Board of Health will meet this afternoon at 3:30.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Teachers' Association will hold its next meeting in the Fifth Avenue School Building No. 1, in Mount Vernon, on Saturday, March 23. An interesting programme has been prepared. A. T. Seymour of Mount Vernon will lecture on Westchester County, aided by a stereopticon. The query box will be resumed. It is expected that Miss Pollard will discuss the sympathetic system of reading. The annual election of officers will take place in the morning.

—The Westchester County Grand Jury met at the Court House, White Plains, yesterday morning, and after being charged by Justice Dykman retired to its rooms and began the investigation into the charges against the Mount Vernon Election Inspectors for swearing to incorrect returns at the last city election.

—The Democrats of the town of Harrison have nominated for Justice of the Peace, Edward M. Landers; for Assessors—Julius Waldorf of Rosedale and Daniel Fahr, Jr.; for Commissioner of Highways—David N. Haviland; for Excise Commissioner—Westervelt Burger.

—The annual charter elections take place to-day in Tarrytown, North Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry, and Hastings.

All Want Jury Trials.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 18.—There were eight arrests last night and to-day as the result of the first effort in many years to enforce the Sunday laws on Staten Island.

Saloon keepers in every part of the county received circulars to-day from the Reform Section of the Woman's Club of Richmond County calling attention to the excise laws.

Those arrested have demanded a trial by jury. It is notorious that a conviction for excise violation cannot be had on Staten Island for the reason that the juries are usually selected by a constable in the employ of the lawyer of the defendant, and it is freely predicted that there will be no convictions in these cases.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—An Old Favorite at Daly's.—"The Two Gentlemen of Verona" had its last evening representation at Daly's Theatre last night, although it will be presented at the matinée to-morrow, which will be the last opportunity to see it, at least this season. To-night Mr. Daly will revive "Nancy and Company," one of the greatest successes at this house in the past, with Ada Rehan as Nancy Brasher one of the characters in which she is best remembered for excellent comedy work, and Henry E. Dixey as Tippy Brasher. Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert will be seen in their original parts, and in the cast will be Mr. Worthing, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Herbert, Maxine Elliott, and Percy Haswell. The revival can be presented for but a few nights, as the season is rapidly drawing to a close, and Mr. Daly has a new comedy from the German, called "A Bundle of Lies," which is to follow "Nancy and Company," and in which the entire Daly company is to appear. The organization will sail for London in June, to appear at Daly's Theatre in that city, following the season of Sarah Bernhardt, who is to begin an engagement of four weeks there May 20, producing "Gismonda."

—St. Patrick's Day Matinées.—Up to this year it has been the custom of most of the theatres to give special matinées on St. Patrick's Day, but the custom is dying out, as will that of giving matinées on several other alleged holidays. Of all the theatres in this city, but two indulged in the special matinée luxury yesterday, the Academy, where "Rory of the Hill," an Irish play, is running, and the Grand Opera House, where Oliver Byron produced a farce comedy new to New-York. The only holiday matinées of the year which are now found profitable to managers are those of Washington's Birthday and Decoration Day. Thanksgiving day, which used to be regarded as one of the best matinée days of the season, has been spoiled for theatrical purposes by the football games, and Christmas and New Year's are little better. Managers are growing wise in their generation.

—The Opera in Boston.—John B. Schoeffel of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau made a flying visit from Boston to New-York yesterday, returning last night. Mr. Schoeffel says that in spite of the disappointments of the late opera season in Boston, caused by the ill

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MAX O'RELL'S CRITICISMS

The French Critic Talks About American Manners.

IN MAINE "CHEERING IS RIOTING"

A Lecture on Society—Compassion for Any One Who Has to Lecture in the Pine Tree State —Pies and Doughnuts.

Max O'Rell delivered his lecture on "American Society Up to Date," at the Lyceum Theatre, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock.

He said some very sarcastic things about Americans, and also some very pleasant things.

This is Mr. O'Rell's fourth visit to America. He has studied Americans in all parts of the country, and has had a great deal of fun out of them. He has given Americans many delightful entertainments, and has taught them many things about their country.

The lecture yesterday morning was the first one of a course of three morning comedy lectures by Mr. O'Rell. "American Society Up to Date" will be given again Thursday morning. This morning, at 11 o'clock, Mr. O'Rell will deliver his second lecture, "Her Royal Highness, Woman."

Mr. O'Rell had a large audience yesterday. His hearers came to be amused, and he took care to see that no one should feel, on going away, that the lecturer had failed to do his part. A very large proportion of those present were women. Mr. O'Rell's hearers signified their appreciation of his humor by bursts of laughter and gentle applause.

Mr. O'Rell said he felt compassion for any one who tried to lecture in the State of Maine. "Up there they regard cheering as rioting," he said. "I lectured one night to 1,500 persons in Portland. I was an hour late. The manager told me not to make any apology, as the audience would have waited another half hour without any impatience. I cracked jokes and did my best to make my audience laugh. A great many seats had been sold, and I was in the best of humor. It was no use. Only a few smiles that were quickly suppressed rewarded my perseverance. My manager told me the lecture had been very successful. He said he had rarely seen a Portland audience so demonstrative."

Mr. O'Rell certainly has no ground for saying anything like that about his audiences in New-York.

After describing how he once got the better of an American in Madison, Wis., who had been describing the wickedness of the Parisian Sunday, he went through his lecture in a charming way. Each topic was illustrated by pleasant stories.

Mr. O'Rell has decided that there is no such thing as a typical American, and that there is not likely to be any such thing for many years to come. He has found Americans decidedly inquisitive, quick to make themselves at home, and always ready to express their admiration. At Pittsburg a young man came to Mr. O'Rell and thanked him most heartily for his lecture. Mr. O'Rell was pleased by so frank a compliment The young man explained his feelings. He said that on the night of the lecture he had become engaged to the young woman he loved. Her parents, brothers, and sisters had gone to hear the lecture, and he had found for the first time the opportunity of saying to her what he had at heart.

"I never see stupid faces in America," Mr. O'Rell said yesterday. "The men often look harassed and careworn, but never stupid, and what a relief that is, especially to one who has spent a great deal of time in England. My impression is that men here live in a furnace that consumes them, while the women, on the other hand, impress me as living in clover."

American pies and doughnuts came in for much good-natured sarcasm from Mr. O'Rell. In Western towns he has been compelled to eat pie and doughnuts or go hungry. He now prefers to go hungry until he sees a real American pie and tastes a genuine doughnut.

"Ah! those things, those little things," he said, "you know what I mean, that men spit at and always hit, those things that dot the floors of hotel corridors and public buildings all over your country. I once saw a Judge in Washington stop in the midst of a speech, take aim and spit. Of course he hit the bull's-eye. Then he calmly resumed his argument. Why, such marksmanship as that in Europe would have brought him rounds of applause."

Mr. O'Rell thought the best thing he has observed in the New World is the democratic relation between the President of the United States and the people. It was a matter of pleasant astonishment to him that an officer of so great power should be so accessible and so in touch with the ordinary citizens.

Mr. O'Rell said that in New-York, Boston, and other cities he had discovered an aristocracy of blue blood more exclusive than in the Court circles of Europe. "If you do not happen to be within that aristocracy you may make up your mind you can never get in. It will never open its doors to any outsiders. Literary men may get inside the charmed circle. They may be in it, but not of it."

The aristocracy of money, as Mr. O'Rell terms it, is a subject of his raillery.

For our public schools, libraries, hospitals, and other institutions, Mr. O'Rell has only words of the kindest praise. Taken altogether, he considers the people of this country as a well-meaning lot of fellows, who, nevertheless, have yet many lessons to learn from England and "dear France."

Americans do not know how to enjoy life, according to Mr. O'Rell. "One sees here," he said, "a sign on office doors: 'Gone to dinner. Will be back in five minutes.' That is just the reason that from New-York to San Francisco the landscape is disfigured by advertisements of liver pills. How in contrast this is with the French tradesman in the country town, who for an hour or so at noon locks his shop door while he dines quietly and undisturbed with his wife. You Americans, in always looking ahead and making plans for increasing your wealth, miss the thousand opportunities of the present time for little periods of golden comfort that, after all, are about all that make it worth while to live."

Mr. O'Rell still retains some of the characteristics of French pronunciation that makes him forget now and then to give the ordinary accents in speaking English words. This, however, gives his speech an additional piquancy.

Work of Post Office Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—As evidence of the continued good work of the Post Office Inspectors the Post Office Department gives out the following figures covering arrests made by those officers in the month of February:

Eleven Postmasters, five Post Office clerks, one letter carrier, one railway postal clerk, two mail carriers, four other employes, twenty-three Post Office burglars, and seventy-two others for various offenses, making a total of 121.

FROM DALY'S THEATRE TO PARIS

John L. Stoddard Delivers the First of His Course of Lenten Lectures on the Gay Capital.

John L. Stoddard began his annual season of Lenten matinées at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning, and was greeted by one of those large and brilliant audiences which have characterized his lectures ever since he delivered his first series in this city.

As he stepped on the stage at 11 o'clock a round of hearty applause welcomed him, and he acknowledged it by referring to the many years during which he has made journeys with his friends from the stage of Daly's to all portions of the habitable globe. He had appeared before the New-York public in that theatre, he said, nearly 300 times, and he felt that he no longer needed an introduction to his audiences there.

The subject of Mr. Stoddard's lecture yesterday was "Paris," the paradise, he called it, of the pleasure-seeking world. He started from the Place de la Concorde, now one of the most beautiful spots in all Paris, but the scene in the past of many horrors, the place where the unfortunate Marie Antoinette and her husband, Louis XVI., were guillotined. The Church of the Madeleine was shown, and a vivid description of that ancient edifice given, the imagination being aided by the eye in a series of beautiful pictures illustrating the words of the lecturer. The famous Rue de Rivoli, and the gardens of the Tuileries were described, and the ruins of the grand old palace of the Tuileries were shown, with some of the magnificent rooms of the palace as they existed before its destruction by the Paris mob.

Rapidly passing through the city, and sketching its beauties as he passed, Mr. Stoddard brought to view in quick succession the Place du Carousal, the Louvre with its galleries of priceless paintings and sculpture, and finally made a longer stop before the Theatre Française, the "house of Molière," as it is fondly called by patriotic Frenchmen.

This famous theatre was built twenty years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and Molière himself was once its manager. Indeed, the great French playwright died beneath its roof, having been stricken on the stage while at work. Mr. Stoddard described the difficulty of becoming an actor in this famous house, and declared it to be the grandest theatre in the entire world.

The boulevards, the great distinctive feature of Paris, were visited, and the audience was made familiar with them by a series of pictures. The Place de l'Opera, and the Grand Opera House, with its magnificent staircase and lobby, were next brought into view, and Mr. Stoddard's description of the house on an opera night, aided by his pictures, brought the scene vividly before the minds of his hearers. It was almost like listening to an opera in the celebrated home of music in Paris.

The Champs Elysée, the Arc de Triomphe, erected by the first Napoleon to celebrate his victories, and the largest triumphal arch in the world; the Church of Notre Dame, with its impressive architecture and inspiring memories; Versailles and the Trianon, where the young and thoughtless Marie Antoinette frittered away her apparently aimless life until called on by the cruel mob to surrender it on the guillotine; the Conciergerie, where the unfortunate young Queen was confined before being led to her execution, and the tomb of the great Napoleon, were some of the more interesting things about which Mr. Stoddard talked to his audience, and pictures of which he exhibited.

The lecture was by no means devoted exclusively to descriptions of interesting scenes and paintings. A large part of it was historical in its nature, and from it one could gain a very clear idea of the chief events in the modern development of France. The story of the Reign of Terror was vividly told, and a strong tribute was paid to the memory of the great Napoleon.

This lecture, the first of Mr. Stoddard's course, will be repeated every day this week, on this and Friday afternoons, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. The afternoon lectures will be given at 3 o'clock, and the morning at 11 o'clock.

SHE THINKS KING WAS POISONED

But the Morgue Keeper Declares Mrs. Burke's Suspicions Are Unfounded.

The body of Thomas King, an inmate of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, who died on March 7 of Bright's disease, will be sent from the Morgue to Potter's Field for burial to-day, unless it is claimed by the man's relatives.

King, who was formerly employed as a guard on the elevated railway, had been an inmate of the hospital over four months when he died. An autopsy was held by Dr. George Stuart Taylor, which showed that death was due to Bright's disease. The body was transferred to the Morgue.

A woman who gave her name as Mrs. Burke called at the Coroner's office on Saturday and said that she was King's niece. She claimed that shortly before her uncle's death a bottle of whisky had been smuggled to him on Blackwell's Island, and that the liquor had been poisoned. In consequence of her statements, Morgue Keeper White was ordered to hold the body for further investigation. The woman did not leave her address or tell whom she suspected of poisoning her uncle

Morgue Keeper White said yesterday that Coroner's Physician Huber had viewed the body and decided that, as the autopsy showed that death was due to Bright's disease, nothing could be done. Mr. White added that Mrs. Burke had no grounds for her suspicions, but that she wanted his testimony as a witness in a suit for divorce, and that when he died she immediately began to think he had been made away with.

At 340 East Twelfth Street, where King formerly lived, nothing was known of Mrs. Burke.

Change Names and Get a Fortune.

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—Elizabeth Montgomery Campbell Wright, aged seventeen, and John James Wright, aged fifteen years, who live at 317 Mount Prospect Avenue, have each become heirs to £25,000 by simply changing their names. Hereafter they will be known as Wright-Clark. This is in accordance with the terms of a will made by John Clark, their greatuncle, who died April 11, 1894. They will receive the money when they reach the age of twenty-five years. The heirs live with Robert Cumming. Margaret Campbell Wright, who died several years ago, was their mother. About five years ago their father died, and much of their time was spent with their grandmother, Elizabeth Millar, at the latter's home, in Scotland. The fact that the children would change their names has been duly advertised, according to law.

Killed, Probably by "Rustlers."

BUTTE, Neb., March 18.—Mrs. W. E. Holton, living in Keyapaha County, near Brooksburg, was killed last Thursday. Her body was discovered yesterday. The crime is supposed to have been committed by "rustlers" of the anti-vigilance committee, who suspected her of giving testimony which would lead to the conviction of some cattle thieves. Her body was found lying in a room with a rope around the neck.

A USEFUL CONGRESSMAN

The Country Indebted to ex-Representative Coombs.

ALWAYS FOUND ON THE RIGHT SIDE

Served with Advantage to His Constituents and with Great Credit to Himself — He Will Be Missed.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—When New-York and Brooklyn find out, by experience and observation, that to be effectively represented in Congress, it will be absolutely necessary to choose men of business training and experience, as well as knowledge of political affairs to represent the metropolis, there will be in Congress more men equipped with the ripe experience of ex-Representative Coombs, who has just completed a term of service highly useful to his constituents and thoroughly creditable to himself. Watchful, studious, laborious, honest, corageous, yet without passion, he was constantly found on the right side, never afraid to engage in a controvery that might develop new light and more intelligent action; yet he comes out of the House of Representatives having nothing but friends, and leaving a reputation for industry, capacity, and fidelity to the best interests of his party and country, of which any man should be proud.

Mr. Coombs was an economist, but not a starvation economist. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, one of the most important in the House organization, he was extremely useful in a general way, and particularly serviceable to New-York in directing the course of business so as to assure to the city and State the advantages that properly belong to them, and which he was well qualified to present. At the close of the session, when members of the committee were submitting remarks upon the work of the committee, Mr. Coombs made his closing speech on the committee's work. It is characteristically calm and just, and some of his words are reproduced for the consideration of his constituents. Admitting, with good nature, the right, according to custom, of the opposition to make political capital out of the inability of the Democrats to reduce expenditures as much as they desired to do, he said:

The failure of one Congress after another to materially reduce appropriations, notwithstanding every honest effort in the direction of economy, should teach us that the necessary expenses of governing the country and meeting its constantly increasing demands are unavoidably large, and that, if they keep pace with its growth, will increase year by year.

These expenses must be paid, whether the business of the country is prosperous or depressed. In fact, we have learned from experience that the demand for large expenditures is greater in seasons of depression than in years of prosperity. There is only one class of expenditures which, in the natural course of events, will decrease, and that is in the Department of Pensions, with the passing away of the old soldiers who are now receiving pecuniary recognition for their services in the dark days of the civil war. In fact, the indications that the decrease has already begun are unmistakable.

Mr. Coombs regards the income-tax law as temporary. He believes that the revenues from customs may decrease, and he tells why:

During a business experience extending over forty years I have watched the steady advance of our manufacturing industries in their ability to compete with those of other nations, and to constantly increase the number and value of the articles that they could export to markets open to the competition of all manufacturing nations. This ability has increased to a marvelous extent within the last five or six years, and has already received an additional impulse from the removal of duties on raw materials. There is scarcely a manufactured article that we produce in large quantities that cannot meet foreign competition, both in quality and in price.

Only those whose business brings them into immediate contact with it can appreciate the extent of our export of manufactured articles, not only to Spanish and Portuguese markets, but to England, Germany, and France, and their colonies, as well as to the markets of the East. Although our merchants and manufacturers are hampered by insufficient banking facilities, and are consequently unable to grant as favorable terms of credit as their European competitors, they are taking a good share of the trade. Statistics will show that they exceed in value the combined exports of our wheat and cotton.

It needs no argument to convince you that whatever articles we can supply to the foreign market we can sell on more favorable terms to our own consumers than can be done by the foreign manufacturer, resulting in a constant decrease of imports and a corresponding decrease of revenue from our customs duties. Imports will, of course, never cease, but the natural tendency will be to confine them to articles of luxury and taste used almost exclusively by the rich or of such articles as cannot be produced here on account of unfavorable conditions of climate. If you agree with me in these conclusions, you will appreciate the necessity of a timely provision for raising revenue from other sources to meet the gradual falling off of duties.

Mr. Coombs predicted that it would not be easy to find new sources of revenue without encountering prejudice, an aversion for direct in place of indirect taxation, but the problem was one that confronted every civilized nation. England, France, Germany, Spain, Greece, and Russia have exhausted every device in the way of direct and indirect taxation. Our condition is not so difficult as theirs, and Mr. Coombs believes that intelligent and patriotic statesmanship will solve the problem. He insists that the Republicans must share with the Democrats the blame of the failure of financial legislation. Of the course of the President he says:

They [the Republicans] must not criticise our Executive or Secretary of the Treasury, if, when driven to the wall and denied help by Congress, they were forced to avail themselves of the aid of private bankers in sustaining the credit of the Nation. The financial world has approved of their policy in employing the same means to protect our gold reserve through the manipulation of exchange and other devices employed by the recognized bankers of European nations to protect their reserves.

It would have been better if the necessity had not existed, but that it did exist was clearly the fault of Congress, and not of the Executive, and the Nation to-day applauds him for his courage in assuming the responsibility.

These extracts from Mr. Coombs's speech fairly illustrate his views on important public questions.

Discussing the Ship Canal in Canada.

MONTREAL, March 18.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New-York is in Montreal for the purpose of discussing with Canadian capitalists the ship canal scheme to connect the Port of New-York with the great lakes. He considers that the proposed canal is a necessity. If the wheat growers of Minnesota and the Dakotas and of the Canadian Northwest are going to compete successfully with Russia and India, they must have the cheapest possible freight to the seaboard. He does not think that such a canal would injure the railroads.

To Make Voting Compulsory.

BOSTON, March 18.—The Committee on Judiciary of the City Council will report to the Common Council the opinion of Corporation Counsel Bailey, in the matter of the bill which proposes to fine every registered voter who does not vote on election day $5, that the law would be constitutional. The Committee on Judiciary will not make any recommendations. It will simply transmit a report, with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

SOUND MONEY THE GREAT ISSUE

The Campaign in Alabama to be Fought Again on the Question of the Free Coinage of Silver.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18.—Col. A. K. McClure, editor of The Philadelphia Times, proved a true prophet when, in his recent Birmingham speech, he told Alabamians that their next danger lay in the effort of free-silver apostles to lure them into a combination with the West on that issue against the East. In fact, Alabama had already tasted of the medicine with which she is to be again dosed in larger quantities in the State Democratic campaign of 1894.

The struggle for the Gubernatorial nomination that year was between Capt. Joseph F. Johnston of Birmingham, free silverite, and Congressman William C. Oates, an adherent, substantially, of the views of Mr. Cleveland on the money question. It was a fight of Administration and sound money against anti-Administration and free coinage of silver. Although Mr. Oates got into the field some months after Capt. Johnston, he won a signal victory. Ever since that defeat the free-silver Democrats have been pining for another chance for the fray on the single issue of the money question. The signs now are that they will have it, and that it will be the bitterest struggle within the party ever made in Alabama.

Col. McClure's visit to Alabama and his vigorous attack upon free silver was the proximate cause of unprecedented activity among silver Democrats. In less than a week's time a bimetallic Democratic league had been formed in Birmingham, with Capt. Johnston at its head, and a stock company formed, with Capt. Johnston largely interested, to sound the tocsin of alarm, and unite the silverites for the Democratic State fight in 1896. Their paper is to be a morning daily published at Birmingham, and will make its first appearance on March 24, under the name of The Birmingham State. Col. Joseph Hodgson, ex-editor of The Mobile Register, will be editor-in-chief, and H. M. Wilson of Opelika, managing editor. The policy of the paper is to be the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

This means that Capt. Johnston is to again lead the silver wing of Alabama Democracy in another fight for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. Commencing thus early Capt. Johnston's friends and his paper will force that issue, and sound-money men must be willing, as they are, to fight on that line. It is too early at this date to predict the result, although the sound-money men feel as confident of beating Mr. Johnston as they felt before. Free-silver ideas predominate most in the country districts, and there also Kolbism and Populism hold sway. The Kolbites and Populists are as determined on their fight against Democracy as the silver Democrats are determined on theirs within the party against sound money Democrats.

There is no doubt, on the other hand, that the towns and cities of the State are, as they always have been, two to one for sound money. Hence Capt. Johnston will find himself in danger of losing Democratic friends in the cities, while he cannot draw strength from an element in the country districts long since out of the pale of the party. The chances seem to be that Capt. Johnston will get another defeat, and that the issue will have produced more independent Democrats with a reverence for their doctrine and a contempt for rings and ring rule than there ever were before in this State.

Silver men and sound money men no longer make good bedfellows in Alabama under any tocsin, and a bitter struggle, started thus early, will not tend to engender fraternal feeling. But the fight is on upon the money question, and upon that issue will be fought to the end. In this connection it might be stated that the silverites will find strong combatants against their views, and candidates in the four strongest papers in the State, viz., The Montgomery Advertiser, The Mobile Register, The Birmingham News, and The Birmingham Age-Herald.

ALABAMA STATESMEN ENTER PROTEST

Statement Respectin~ the Errand of Gov. Oates to This City.

The folowing statement was made yesterday by M. W. Howard, Congressman from the Seventh Alabama District, and J. C. Maming, Representative in the Alabama General Assembly, who are now in this city:

The de facto Governor of Alabama, Col. Oates, has made public through the press in this city certain statements regarding the financial condition of Alabama which we, in justice to a common sense of honesty, feel it a duty to refute.

The inference one would have from his interviews, in which he states that the credit of Alabama is so good, would be that the State is in a peaceful and prosperous condition, this not being the case.

The facts are that under the preceding administration the Government of Alabama became in such straits that the then de facto Governor, Thomas G. Jones, recommended that the taxes be raised to meet the existing deficiency He also, without authority of law, borrowed money to prevent a crisis. Since Col. Oates was seated de facto Governor by soldiers, with forty rounds of cartridges buckled about their waists, his counted-in Administration has found it necessary to not only raise the rate, but also to provide a new and unjust revenue law to attempt to save the State from another impending bankruptcy.

If such conditions make the good credit of a State, then it may exist for Alabama, but business men will deem it otherwise, especially when a great majority of the people of Alabama do not now recognize Col. Oates as the legally-elected Governor of the State.

The following statement was given out today: "Alabama's de facto Governor is engaged in playing a new and unique rôle. Usually people come to New-York City to get bunkoed; now Col. Oates is here endeavoring to bunko the financiers of Wall Street into purchasing Alabama bonds, when there is each year a growing deficit in the State Treasury, and when it is with effort that the people are restrained from open rebellion against the present fraudulent de facto Administration. County officers, who handle the State revenue, have been retained in office and protected from prosecution after it is a matter of common report that they are defaulters of public funds. Thus it is evident that those whose way into office is stolen by prostituting the ballot box cannot be trusted with the custody of the people's money. Hence the great demand for ballot reform in the South."

HANGED HIMSELF TO THE HINGE OF A DOOR

The Suicide Had Just Ended a Long Period of Enforced Idleness.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 18.—Henry Leifer, aged twenty-seven, hanged himself some time last night in his room at 313 East New-Jersey Street.

Leifer worked for the Singer Sewing Machine Company until a short time before Christmas, when he was laid off. Though he persistently sought it, he was unable to secure employment and became despondent.

Yesterday he was notified to return to his old post this morning. He retired early, seemingly much elated by the prospect of resuming work. This morning his body was found hanging from the hinge of the door of his room, suspended by a small cord about the neck. Leifer had apparently been dead for several hours.

Appointments by Appraiser Bunn.

Appointments from the civil service list were made yesterday by Appraiser Bunn as follows: To one-thousand-dollar clerkships, Daniel O'Shea, M. E. O'Brien, Hambley P. Orchard, and Ira Ettenger; to a clerkship at $850, John J. Nickola, and to clerkships at $864, Isaac Bretsfalder and John W. Emments.

MR. FRIDAY'S TWO MOODS

He First Denounced Justice Gaynor and Then Thanked Him.

"NOTHING BUT A POLITICAL ACROBAT"

After Declaring that the Committee Did Not Want the Justice, the Chairman Sent the Sergeant at Arms After Him.

Chairman William H. Friday of the Legislative committee investigating the Brooklyn strike, said things yesterday about Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, who didn't respond to a subpoena on Saturday. Mr. Friday said them before the committee was called to order. They were to this effect:

"This man Gaynor is a political trickster. He is an ass of the most pronounced type. He has disgusted both the Republican and Democratic Parties to such an extent that neither of them will now have anything to do with him. It's simply a case of swelled head. He thinks that no man has a right to talk except William J. Gaynor. Like all conceited asses of his kind, he will soon come to grief.

"Justice Gaynor's treatment of the committee is only what I had expected from such a man! It is only what anybody might expect who knows the man. He plays to the galleries at every opportunity. This is another instance of his political acting, but I think he's struck the wrong house, and he'll find it out.

"I shall report the whole matter to the Legislature. This political acrobat has insulted our committee and he must be punished for it. He seems to think that the Legislature is not greater or not as great in its authority as the Supreme Court. He will find out differently before many days.

"Whether the matter will be brought before the Grand Jury or not I cannot say. That is for the committee to determine after I have reported the incident to them.

"In the case of Dr. Depew, it is entirely different. He had to leave the city, but before going he excused himself to the committee, and asked if it would be just as convenient for us if he appeared after his return. We told him it would, and he said that he would appear before it.

"But this man Gaynor thinks he's altogether too big to give testimony before this committee. He's nothing but a political acrobat, and never makes a move socially or politically but to play to the galleries. He will find that his song and dance won't go in this house. We shall make no further attempt to get him before the committee."

Mr. Friday later in the day heard that Justice Gaynor was in his private office. He dispatched the Sergeant at Arms to notify the Justice that the committee was in session. The Justice responded, and, in answer to a question by William M. Ivins, said he saw very little disorder during the strike.

"Some disorders described in the papers," he said, "never occurred. There was little violence in the city at any time. Whether it was wise to call out the militia I cannot say. I know that at military headquarters they felt that they had very little to deal with."

Assemblyman Friday, in a very pleasant way, asked Justice Gaynor if he was interested in any of the roads.

"No," said the Justice, positively, "I never owned stock in any of them."

Justice Gaynor said that if the time limit for the alternative mandamus had been reduced from twenty days to one or two days, the difficulty would have been ended. The companies could have been compelled to run their cars with men employed at market wages, and would not have had time to send all over the country for men.

In conclusion, the Justice said:

"I desire to say to this committee that this is the first opportunity that I have had to come before it. I am glad to do anything that I can to help it in its work."

The men who had heard Mr. Friday's outburst of indignation about Justice Gaynor before the session opened were then surprised to hear him say, politely:

"I thank you for your attendance, Judge."

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, and President Benjamin Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company also testified.

Assemblyman Friday said that the next meeting of the committee would be held in New-York or Albany.

MINISTERS CENSURE THE YALE FACULTY

A Charge that the Conduct of Students Is Not Properly Scrutinized.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—At the meeting of the Ministers' Association of this city and vicinity to-day a paper was read by the Rev. F. A. Brown of the local Presbyterian Church on "The Yale Man Up to Date."

The address was suggested by a book of that title by a local author. Mr. Brown gave an array of facts relative to whether certain customs actually exist as stated in the book. At the conclusion of his paper the association agreed, in a general discussion, that the Yale Faculty was not active enough in checking certain practices.

The meeting then voted to suppress, for the present, the facts stated in the paper and general discussion, but will try to induce the Faculty to adopt more stringent measures in dealing with looseness in Yale student life.

DID NOT LOSE A PUBLICATION

The Cleveland World, Burned Out Sunday Night, Appeared Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 18.—The Cleveland World, whose plant was completely destroyed by fire last night, was issued three hours earlier than usual this morning, and was a very creditable publication. It contained the full United Press night report and was fully up to the standard of the other daily publications. The issue was published from The Plaindealer office.

The losses of both The World and the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company were complete, not one dollar's worth of property being saved. The walls of the building, a five-story brick structure, are standing this morning, but the inside is completely gutted.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Japan—JOSEPH R. HEROD of Indiana.

Interpreter to the Consulate of the United States at Ningpo, China—HENRY A. C. EMERY, a citizen of the United States.

Interpreter to the Consulate of the United States at Osaka and Hiogo, Japan—GEORGE F. SMITHERS, a citizen of the United States.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices as follows: E. J. Manley, Marvin; G. J. Benson, West Shelby.

THE BIG FIRE IN PORT OF SPAIN

Officers and Sailors from the American Fleet Did Great Service in Putting It Out—A Loss of $5,000,000.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 5.—The disastrous fire which occurred here yesterday started about 4:30 o'clock P. M. in a dry goods store, where it is supposed to have originated by some one throwing a cigarette stump in some waste paper. The flames spread so rapidly that it was feared that the entire city would be destroyed. The Fire Department was unable to arrest the progress of the fire, and a call for assistance was made upon the men-of-war in the harbor. Fifty men were sent ashore from the English gunboat Buzzard, and they at once turned their attention to blowing up the buildings that lay in the path of the fire.

From the American fleet were sent 250 men, under the command of Lieut. Commander Swift of the New-York, Lieut. Bowyer of the Raleigh, and Lieut. Maher of the Cincinnati. This was about 7:30 P. M.

The Americans brought with them a large supply of gunpowder and guncotton and commenced their work with a vim and intelligence that could not have failed to put the local Fire Department to shame. About 10:30 the fire was well under control, and the sailors were withdrawn. A company of marines was also landed from the New-York to assist in clearing the streets and keeping back the crowd. It was the first occasion for many years that an armed force of Americans has landed upon British soil.

The inhabitants were extremely grateful for the assistance rendered by the Americans, and the following letter was sent to Rear Admiral Meade by the Governor:

Trinidad Government House,
March 5, 1895.

Sir: I beg you to accept the best thanks of this Government for the prompt and most valuable assistance rendered by you at the disastrous fire which occurred yesterday in Port of Spain.

The large body of men which you sent ashore under Lieut. Commander Swift and other officers worked most gallantly and admirably in situations often of considerable danger, and it is greatly owing to their indefatigable exertions that the fire was not more extensive than it was, and that much valuable property was saved. It will be my pleasing duty to report in this sense to her Majesty's Government.

I trust that no members of the force landed has received any injury, and I shall be obliged if you will allow this Government to make good the value of any damage to clothing or equipment.

I shall be glad if you would convey to Lieut. Commander Swift, to the other officers, and to the petty officers and men of the force landed, my sense of the splendid assistance which they rendered and of which I was a witness.

I beg to assure you that this service will not soon be forgotten by the people of Port of Spain and the colony generally, and that our appreciation of it is much enhanced by the fact that the assistance came from vessels of the United States Navy. I have, &c.,

F. NAPIER BROOME.

Rear Admiral Meade, Commanding United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

The officers and men who helped suppress the fire are much pleased with this evidence of the appreciation of their efforts. They undoubtedly were instrumental in saving a large part, if not the whole, of the town. Ten blocks of buildings in the business part were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000.

NOT RELEASED FROM HIS DEBTS

PETITION OF ANTHONY W. DIMOCK DENIED IN KINGSTON.

Non-Residence and Insufficient Number of Consents of Creditors the Reasons of the Court.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 18.—On the ground of non-residence and because an insufficient number of consents of creditors were obtained as required by the statute, Judge Clearwater has denied the application of Anthony W. Dimock to be discharged of his debts. The decision was filed this afternoon.

Dimock, who was President of the Merchants and Bankers' Telegraph Company, failed in 1884, and the company collapsed. He had debts amounting to about $3,000,000, and from these debts asked to be discharged, filing a petition in the Ulster County Court in October, 1893, to that effect. Dimock has lived with his family during Winters in Elizabeth, N. J., and in Summer has occupied rooms in a clubhouse on the grounds of the Peckamoose Club, situated in the town of Denning, this county. The latter place is claimed as his residence, but this was disputed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the United States National Bank, non-consenting creditors.

The discharge was opposed by creditors whose claims aggregated $138,487.31, on these grounds:

That the insolvent at the time of presenting his petition was not a resident of the County of Ulster, that he did not at the time of filing his petition present consents executed by creditors, as required by the act; that he has been guilty of such misconduct relative to matters involved as should bar his discharge; that the petition and proceedings are not in accord with the provisions of the statute, and that they are faulty both in substance and in form.

It was claimed by Dimock that his debts amounted to $2,442,073.84, that creditors whose claims aggregated $2,303,636.53 consented to his discharge, and that he had assets to the amount of $187.62 applicable to the payment of this indebtedness.

The non-consenting creditors, upon the other hand, claimed that the true amount of the insolvent's indebtedness exceeded $3,000,000, and that the consenting creditors did not truthfully represent within many hundreds of thousands of dollars two-thirds of that sum. After reviewing the testimony, in which it was shown that Dimock in 1884, when making a general assignment, stated that he was a resident of New-York, and in 1885, in a deed executed by him to Josiah W. Wentworth, he described himself as a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., and during the last ten years registered at hotels when away from home as from Elizabeth, and never from Peckamoose, and, further, that Dimock testified that, in the event of the application being granted, it was his intention to engage in business in Wall Street, the Judge says:

Under all these undisputed facts, it would hardly seem, even within the most elastic construction which the court is justified in giving to the term "residence" and "domicile," that the petitioner can legally be said to have been a resident of Ulster County at the time of filing this petition.

It is argued that claims upward of $777,000 have been absolutely and upward of $247,000 conditionally released, but it is doubtful whether the authority to make releases executed by Russell Sage, the Third National Bank of the City of New-York, and Hague & Harris for claims aggregating about $120,000 is sufficiently proved for the purpose of this application. And it is by no means clear that the claim of the Quebec Bank for $48,817 is not within the statute.

It is unnecessary to discuss the allegation of collusion and fraudulent intent to which such attention has been devoted by counsel upon both sides, as, upon the whole case, I am of the opinion that the decree prayed for should be refused, and an order may be entered denying the application and dismissing the proceeding upon its merits, with costs to the opposing creditors, and against the petitioner.

Jewelry Goes to the Seizure Room.

Two ladies' watches, two necklaces, three brooches, and a pair of earings, valued at $500, reached the seizure room at the Barge Office yesterday.

They had been taken from a Dr. Rossi, a passenger on La Gascogne.

CAN CANNON BE BELIEVED?

Figures Which Prove His Work in the Political Field.

RESULT OF RECENT UTAH ELECTIONS

How the Mormon Church Was Evenly Divided Between the Democrats and Republicans.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES BROUGHT TO BEAR

Some Statistics That Throw Discredit on the Elaborate Defense of His Course by George Q. Cannon.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 12.—The Democratic Party in Utah is unfortunate. Strong in numbers, including in its ranks the ablest men in the Territory, it is practically without a newspaper. The Salt Lake Herald poses as the Democratic organ. Its President is a Gentile, and the editor and its manager are both Mormons. Among the heavier Mormon stockholders are Democrats with bounty leanings and protection arguments.

But The Herald is orthodox on every Democratic proposition, where the appearance of church influence and personages does not run the other way. Then it is a churchman. Despite the undercurrent of knowledge shared by all people here, that Mr. Cannon has used his influence in behalf of Republicans, The Herald persistently denies this common truth, and holds that the change of a whole community from a pronounced bias one way to a voting disposition the other way has been accomplished by legitimate means. Every reader of The Herald understands that the owners of, and the writers on, that paper know to the contrary. This being the case, whenever Mr. Cannon's political agents are so bold in the use of church influence as to attract public attention, the church organ—The News—may be relied on for a denial. The Tribune (Republican) will be found in arms waiting a chance for denial, and The Herald (Democrat) also rushes to the defense of mighty ones, employing these means to Republican ends.

In this respect all literary conditions may be counted to support Mr. Cannon's schemes. Bost of the smaller Democratic press take their cue from The Herald. Republican prints, of course, need no cue; while all the church prints—being the private property of the Cannons—will not be found wanting at any critical period.

When, in 1891, Gentile Democrats withdrew from the old Liberal Party in Utah, and organized the Democratic Party, with the view of putting Utah in political line with the Nation, there was much hesitancy on the part of Republicans to follow a like course. They feared the church. Repeated overtures were made to Republican Gentiles by Republican Mormons and certain voting results promised. The assurances given were sufficient to encourage a contingent of the Gentile Republicans—strong in influence, if not in numbers—to leave the Liberal Party and make an alliance with Mormon Republicans. When the first election was over, it was discovered that the Republican vote in Salt Lake City was less than 400. Republicans that had come out from among Liberals declared the assurances given by Mormon Republicans had not been kept. Mr. Arthur Brown—a leading attorney and a division Republican—asked, "Where are the promised votes?" and there was very strong talk of a return to the Liberal ranks because of Mormon bad faith. But Mormon Republicans finally prevailed on the disappointed ones to wait, promising that votes would yet be delivered. Have they not been?

Shortly after the beginning of the last campaign, The Salt Lake Tribune editorially demanded that promises made at the time of the division be fulfilled, and intimated that an accounting would be demanded were the alleged agreement—its terms to be surmised only—not carried out.

Besides this, the splendid work of Mr. Rawlins in one short session was so remarkable that it could not be believed he would fail of re-election. Whatever the outside influences, gratitude for local work, apart from all the traditions and ties of the people, gave confidence to Democrats.

The Great Enemy of Utah.

The Republican Party, on the confession of Joseph F. Smith—the other counselor, with George Q. Cannon, to President Wilford Woodruff—had been the enemy of Utah, because Utah, to a man, had been considered Democratic. The Republican candidate had done no good thing for the people of Utah. As a member of the Mormon faith, he had transgressed its laws and wronged its members. On his own merit, no person among the Mormon people was more certain of defeat. He was, however, not only a Cannon, but the political son of George Q. Cannon, and the advantages and claims of the Democratic candidate were as nothing against this one qualification.

The Liberal vote must be accounted for. It has been conceded that 75 per cent. of that vote was Republican. The increased Democratic vote does not answer the charge that the people have been affected by improper influences. Yet, that they have not, is the claim of all Mr. Cannon's publications—The Herald and The Tribune included. If those interested will take the pains to examine the deductions herewith presented, this will be found to be a very plain truth.

It may be added that the Republican victory in Utah is explained by Republicans on the score that Utah was affected by the popular Republican tendency everywhere apparent in the election of 1894. If this argument is to be accepted, we must find in 1892—when the Democratic tidal wave swept the land over—that Utah would bear evidence of that event, just as in 1894 she is said to have declared her sympathy with the change that came to Republican aid. Despite the truth that every sentiment and tendency of the Mormon people has been Democratic, election figures make clear the fact that in 1892—when the Democratic landslide was as great as that of Republicans in 1894—there was no defection in Republican ranks toward Democracy. On the contrary, there was a most pronounced Republican increase. Mr. Cannon's political son was in the field. This is the significant fact. Note its effect on the returns cited later.

Democrats made the most vigorous fight known up to that time in Territorial politics. The local issues were advantageous to them.

1892 it stood: Republicans, 868; Democrats, 961, and Liberals, 536. This shows a total increase of 107 votes over 1891—a Democratic loss of 27 votes, a Republican gain of 254 votes, and a Liberal loss of 120 votes. The Republican gain exceeded the Liberal loss by 134 votes; it exceeded the Liberal and Democratic loss combined by 107 votes. Republicans secured all the increased vote, and took from both Liberals and Democrats 107 votes besides.

In 1893 the county vote stood: Republicans, 1,071, and Democrats, 1,081. The total vote that year was 106 less than that in 1891. The Democratic vote increased 93 votes, and the Republicans gained 415 votes. There can be but one way of accounting for the decreased vote in 1893, as compared with 1891—by the depletion of the Liberal forces, which was known to have taken place through the collapse of the boom and the general depression that followed.

The total county vote of 1892, as compared with 1891, showed an increase of 207 votes, while the vote of 1893, as compared with that of 1892, showed a loss of 403 votes.

Mormon Vote Steadily Growing.

It must be borne in mind that the voting population has steadily grown among the Mormon people, young men reaching a voting age and older men taking advantage of the privilege of citizenship. The decreased vote is a direct Liberal loss. The increase in the Republican vote, therefore, not only covers the loss of Liberal votes, but indicates an absorption of the votes originally cast for the Democratic Party and of the natural increase incidental to that party. An analysis of the figures shows a literal verification of the charge of strong religious interference in politics.

As to Salt Lake City. In 1891 the Democratic vote there was 2,670, the Republican vote 363, and the Liberal vote 3,770. In 1892 the Democratic vote was 2,416, a loss of 254; the Republican vote was 1,670, a gain of 1,307, and the Liberal vote was 3,337, a loss of 433 votes.

It will be seen by this comparison of the city vote in 1891 and 1892 that the Republicans secured not only all that the Liberals lost, which was 433, but that they also took 254 votes from the Democrats. The Republican increase between 1891 and 1892 was over 400 per cent., while there was a Democratic loss and a Liberal loss.

In the face of these facts, the claim that the increase in the Republican vote was due to an accession of Liberal votes is false. Absolutely no explanation of the Democratic and Liberal loss, compared with the Republican gain between 1891 and 1892, can be made save on the ground that sufficient Democratic votes were secured to make the Republican gain. Between 1891 and 1892 there was a steady depletion in the Liberal ranks. The Liberal loss did not go to the Republican Party. The Republican increase is due to the fact that every new voter went to that party, together with 254 Democrats.

In Salt Lake County, outside the city, in 1893, there were 1,081 Democratic and 1,071 Republican votes cast. The Liberal Party, so far as the county was concerned, had been dissolved. In the city, however, we find the Democratic vote is 2,980—an increase above 1891 of 310 votes, and an increase of 564 votes above the vote of 1892—and, while the Republican vote shows an increase above that of 1891 of 1,210, it marks a loss of 57, as compared with their vote in 1892. The Liberal vote is exactly the same (3,337) in 1892, against 3,337 in 1893. This time the increased vote of 507 goes to the Democratic Party, together with the loss of 57 sustained by the Republicans, making the Democratic increase 564. The strange feature in this whole connection is the fact it did not. Favorable to Democracy in 1892, everything was in favor of that young man. All the increased vote was his. He also secured all that the Democrats lost and all that the Liberals lost. In 1893, however, (when Mr. Cannon's son was not running,) the Democrats got all the increase and all that the Republicans lost.

The Goods Were Delivered.

If speculation may be tolerated, this condition certainly affords an inviting field. In 1894 the Republican victory in Utah is explained as a natural result of the sentiment prevailing throughout the country. But this reasoning is a misfit when applied to the election returns in 1892. In that year everything was as strongly Democratic as in 1894 it proved to be Republican. Still, under the adverse Republican conditions of 1892, Mr. Cannon's son made far and away a more remarkable gain than he did last year. If the reasoning which explains the Democratic defeat in Utah last November is fit to be worn twice, it should have buried Mr. Cannon's political son out of sight in 1892. But it did not. Favorable to Democracy in 1892 also, was the sincere desire of the people of Utah for Statehood, and a deep-seated conviction abiding among the Mormons that they could secure Statehood through their Democratic friends alone. Yet there was a marked increase in the Republican vote and an actual decrease in the Democratic vote in Salt Lake City. The goods promised by Mormon Republicans after the election in 1891 were being delivered through the gracious candidacy of Mr. Cannon's political son.

Statehood had not yet been secured, but the people were more nearly evenly divided. In 1893 Mr. Cannon's son did not lead the Republican hosts. The election was not for delegate. In Salt Lake City, therefore, the Republican vote ran behind the results when Mr. Cannon's son was in the field. The fabled talisman was a very ordinary affair as a producer of desired results, when compared with the irresistible charm surrounding, like a halo, the invincible name of Cannon, especially when that name stood for a public office of much credit and desirable emolument.

In 1892—when Mr. Cannon's son ran—the Democratic vote in this county was 3,345, the Republican vote 2,570, while the Liberal vote was 4,023, making a total of 9,938, against 10,966 in 1894. The Democratic vote increased 1,357 and the Republican vote increased 3,694, or 150 per cent., against a Democratic increase of some 30 per cent.

The total Territorial vote in 1891 was: Democratic, 14,106, and the Republican and Liberal votes combined, 13,979, or a clear Democratic majority over both. In 1892 the Democratic vote was 15,201—an increase of 1,095—while the Republican vote was 12,390—nearly doubled. The Democratic vote had increased just about one-fourteenth, and the Liberal vote showed a loss of but 500. Yet the Republicans gained nearly 6,000. If their gains, as claimed, came from Liberals, how comes it that a loss of 500 to Liberals could mark a gain of 6,000 to Republicans? It must always be remembered that this phenomenal Republican increase occurred in the year when Mr. Cannon's son ran for Delegate to Congress on the Republican ticket—and in a Democratic year, too. In 1893 the Democratic vote increased about 1,000, while the Republican vote increased 2,000. The Liberal vote showed a falling off of over 3,000 votes. If Republicans are to be credited with all Liberal losses, then the Republicans should have the 3,600 lost Liberal votes, but they got only 2,000. Where did the missing 1,600 go? Not to the Democrats, since they only increased 1,000, and that increase was a natural one. The Liberal votes missing had left the Territory.

In 1894 the Democratic increase was a little over 3,000, and the Republican increase over 7,000. If we credit the Democrats with 20 per cent. of the Liberal vote, the Republicans would have something like 2,700 of the 3,300 Liberal votes remaining in 1893. Deducting this number from the 7,000 Republican gain in 1894 would leave an increase in the Mormon Republican vote over 1893 of 4,300, while the Democrats should have an increase of above 2,000. If we credit to the Democrats 1,000 of the Liberal vote and to the Republicans 4,000 of the Liberal vote—making a total of 5,000 Liberal votes—and deduct these Gentile votes from the Democratic and Republican total votes for 1894, the Mormon vote would stand practically as follows: Democrats, 18,000, and Republicans, 18,000.

Cannon's Plans Realized.

The desire of Mr. Cannon was realized. In three years from 1891—when the division took place and the Democratic was 8,000 in excess of the Republican vote—we find that the end he then had in view, and to which he has ever since then been molding his people—of having the Mormons so evenly divided that the weight of a "yellow dog" would turn the election either way—had been literally accomplished.

In the Third Precinct in Salt Lake City in 1891 the vote stood: Democrats, 661; Republicans, 67, and Liberals, 349—a Democratic majority above all of 245. In 1892 the vote stood: Democrats, 587; Republicans, 269, and Liberals, 350—a Democratic loss of 74 votes, a Republican gain of 202, and a Liberal gain of 1. If the Republican increase was due to Liberal votes, how can this condition of the votes be explained? But in 1893 the Democratic vote jumps to 772—a Democratic gain of 185, in place of the loss that occurred in the Democratic landslide year of 1892. The Republican vote was 258—a loss of 11 votes. The Liberal vote was 338, a loss of 12. If the Liberal vote all went Republican, or part of it, how comes it that there is a loss of 11 to Republicans and 12 to Liberals the same year, while there is a gain to Democrats of all both opponents lost and of the increase besides? It can only be explained by the fact that Mormon Democrats, who were borrowed to help Mr. Cannon's son in 1892, were permitted to vote their convictions in 1893. It may be added that in the special election of 1894 Mr. Varian (Republican) defeated Mr. Hall, (Democrat,) and Republicans freely confessed that they had for the occasion borrowed 500 Democratic votes.

The vote of the Fourth Precinct of Salt Lake City in 1891 stood: Democrats, 457; Republicans, 63, and Liberals, 373—a Democratic majority over all. In 1892, when Mr. Cannon's son ran, the vote was: Democrats, 411, a loss of 46; Republicans, 248, 185 gain; Liberals, 301, a loss of 72. Republicans not only secured a vote equal to the loss of both the other parties, but all the increased vote besides. Mr. Cannon's son was running for Delegate, and it was in a Democratic year, too. In 1893 the vote in this precinct was: Democrats, 510, a gain of 99; Republicans, 253, a gain of 5 this year, when Mr. Cannon's son was not in the field, against a gain of 248 the year before, when he was; Liberals, 277, a loss of 24. If all the Liberal votes are Republican, where did the 19 go to that are not accounted for by the Republican gain of 5? Every Liberal loss is a loss of voters, and Republicans not only gained in a Democratic year all the natural increase, but took from Democrats enough to make up the loss of Liberal votes. The same condition prevailed throughout the Territory. In 1894, in these two precincts, both Democratic, only Mormons were elected to the constitutional delegation. In the Fourth Precinct, Mr. H. P. Henderson, a Gentile, but personally a most popular man, running between two Democratic Mormons for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, was defeated by an inexperienced, but popular, young Republican Mormon. Thus the Fourth Precinct elected both the Mormon Democrats and one Mormon Republican, and defeated the Gentile Republican.

The same state of facts prevails in the Third Precinct. Three Democratic Mormons and two Republican Mormons—Apostle J. H. Smith and Bishop Emery—were elected, the Gentiles being defeated on both sides.

The defeat of Judge Henderson was inexcusable, especially as an examination of the ballots showed some 60 Republican tickets scratched in his favor. As a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1892 he secured full recognition for that body by Mormon Democrats. In every respect one of the best-equipped men in Utah for the work, yet wishing to avoid it, he was defeated by Mormon votes in favor of a young man unqualified for the work, though in every way a most excellent young man, albeit a Republican. But his election in a Democratic precinct and his defeat of the only Gentile on the Democratic ticket does not sit well even on the Republican conscience, and will require a deal more explanation than the occurrence has yet brought forth.

Mr. Rawlins's own precinct is the fourth. He is personally very popular in it. Democrats carried it in 1891 with 457 votes—a majority over Republicans of 391. When Mr. Rawlins ran against the political son of Mr. George Q. Cannon in 1892, however, the Democratic vote fell to 411—a loss of 46—while the Cannon increase was 185—still a Democratic majority over Republicans of 163. That year Rawlins beat Cannon in the latter's own county, and in his own precinct.

In 1894 Cannon carried his own precinct; he gained his own county by about 400, notwithstanding the fact that Democrats elected most of the county officers, and, the same day, elected a majority of the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Rawlins had deserved the suffrage of every Utah voter. Young Cannon had deserved nothing—hardly to be his father's son.

In 1894 Mr. Rawlins, with every sentiment of the people of his own precinct friendly to him, carried it by but 22 majority—a loss in majority between 1892 and 1894 of 141 votes. The cause that led to the defeat of Henderson may partly explain the danger line approached by Mr. Rawlins in his own precinct.

Some Untrue Statements.

The statement that Rawlins carried the Mormon counties and Cannon the Gentile counties is as untrue as other explanations seeking to avoid the fair consequences of what has been done. Out of twenty-seven counties in Utah, Cannon carried fifteen and Rawlins twelve. All but two of these counties—Juab and Summit—are Mormon, and both these were carried by Cannon, and thirteen of the Mormon counties besides The highest recorded Liberal vote was under 7,000. To-day the Gentile or Liberal vote in all the Territory would fall short of 5,000. It is unfortunate for those holding the other side of this controversy that they cannot find enough truth on which to base a single friendly argument.

No reference is made to the work of young Cannon. His attempts to show that he represented the people, and that his election was the ascendency of principles embodied in him, are discreditable to his candor or to his intelligence; or they indicate a baseness on the part of the Mormon people that no one credits. Flashy he is—luminous as a tallow dip—his eloquence is that mystical combination of moonbeam and fog, the product of a high-sounding voice in convenient juxtaposition to a vapid mind. His election was the victory of the father. This explains all, and the figures verify the explanation.

Mr. Cannon is the father of the idea that the Mormon people—taught for years that they must be as one man in spiritual and temporal affairs—should be nearly evenly divided politically. He also said in an interview in the Chicago Inter Ocean last January that the declaration of a Mormon ten years ago that he was not a Democrat would have been considered almost apostasy. In the face of this statement that Mormons were so thoroughly ingrained in Democracy, will some friend of Mr. Cannon be good enough to explain how that gentleman proposed to bring about an even division of the people of his faith politically if not by the use of a religious influence to turn Mormon Democrats into Cannon Republicans for what may be called higher than political principles?

The work has been done. The people are evenly divided. Promises to Liberal Republicans have been fulfilled. Yet Mr. Cannon with his idea that his people would be evenly divided politically, declares he has done nothing to affect their votes, and has wielded no influence in behalf of his political son.

Do the people believe Mr. Cannon?

HOFFMAN TRAVELS WITHOUT COST

He Is Twenty Years Old, and Began His Career as a Non-Paying Tourist When He Was Seventeen.

Frank Hoffman of New-Orleans is only twenty years old, but he told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that he had traveled all over this continent without paying a cent to the railways or steamship lines.

"I began my career as a tourist," he said, "when I was seventeen years old. My first free trip was from Chicago, where I was born, to St. Louis and return. I then went to Omaha, Neb., and back again. I next traveled to New-York City, staid here a day, and went on to Albany, N. Y., thence to Boston, where I staid at the Working Boys' Home for two weeks. From Boston I beat the railroads to Chicago, and went to St. Louis and back to Chicago.

"I visited Omaha, Lincoln, Kansas City, and St. Louis, working my passage by taking care of cattle. I went to Deadwood, returned to Chicago by way of Sioux City, and to New-York by Cleveland and Buffalo.

"I returned to Chicago, went to Hot Springs and on to Dallas, Fort Worth, and other Southern cities, finally getting as far east as Florida. In April, 1894, I went to Chicago, and soon after to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

"My next trip was to Helena, Mon. I staid there five months, and left for Spokane, Washington. I went as far as Pasco Junction, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, crossed over the country to the Union Pacific, and went to Portland, Oregon.

"My work in Helena for five months had netted me $40. I had it in the shape of a draft on the Bank of California. Being stranded in Portland, I had a hard time getting it cashed. Finally the Chief of Police had it cashed for me.

"I next worked my way in the kitchen of the steamer Columbia to San Francisco. I remained there five days only, and went to Los Angeles. I was there a week, and then crossed the Great American Desert to El Paso, Texas. I went from El Paso to San Antonio, 633 miles, in thirty-four hours, in a sleeping car, without paying one cent, as usual. I was in San Antonio during Christmas and New Year's, and then pulled out for Houston and New-Orleans.

"My favorite method of traveling was to hide myself under a lower berth in one of the sleeping cars, and stay there until discovered and put off. As a rule, the porters would give me food, and I saved what I could get together in a little bag. I have traveled thousands of miles, all over this country and Canada, and it is my boast that it has not cost me a red cent."

Rent Due from a Republican Club.

August and Frances Hoffman, owners of the premises at 335 West Twenty-third Street, occupied by the Republican Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District commenced dispossess proceedings yesterday against the club in the Eighth District Court.

The petitioners for the dispossession claim that the club rented the place at $1,500 a year, and that it owes rent now for three months, and a part of one month, $416 in all.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and assist with washing; personal city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at 143 West 49th St., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; willing to go out with ladies when required; to go to country for the Summer; good city reference; wages, $18. S. J., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference; last employer can be seen. Irving, 139 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference. Call, between 12 and 1, Mrs. Friend, 1,273 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or do chamberwork and waiting in private family; best references. Call, 10 to 12, 155 Madison Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with laundry work; city or country. Clarke, 326 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would help to mind children; city reference. L. Granger, 287 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Good city reference; country preferred. 231 East 34th St., Read's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; willing to help with other work; best references. 1,882 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, 25 years of age, to do light chamberwork and waiting. B., 254 East 60th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl speaking French, German, and English as chambermaid and do plain sewing; very best references. 226 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as a first-class chambermaid; good city references. 429 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best city reference. 218 East 65th St., Dolen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private family; satisfactory references. Call, two days, Foley, 204 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Toby, 204 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 146 West 62d St.; ring Adams's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; do plain sewing. Can be seen, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 125 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid and to assist with waiting; has best city reference. 4 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid (Scotch) in a first-class family. 245 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City reference required. Apply, from 11 until 1 o'clock, at 46 East 69th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By an English Protestant as compaion or maid to invalid lady; seamstress; experience in sickness; willing and obliging. 13 East 66th St., present employer's.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook, washer and ironer in small private family; good city reference. 726 5th Av., near 45th St.

COOK.—By good French cook in private family; wages, $30; no washing; good references. Marie, 237 West 29th St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference. 305 East 46th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; best city references; country preferred. Call, two days, at 219 West 32d St., rear house.

COOK.—By first-class cook; fine family or boarding house; $25-$30 month. Janitor, 425 East 86th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK.—By Protestant Canadian woman, as cook; no washing; good city reference; good baker. R. R., Box 872 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl to do cooking and plain washing in a small private family; city reference. M. F., 121 West 19th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class German American cook in small private family. M. L., 356 7th Av., fancy goods store.

COOK.—First-class; Protestant; in private family; good city reference. A. R., Box 879 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family; best reference. 312 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook, laundress, and housekeeper; city or country; best city reference. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. 21 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; willing to go to the country; best reference. 209 East 39th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference from last place. 800 6th Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook in a private family. 305 East 27th St. Mrs. Norman.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; wages, $35 to $40; only those keeping kitchenmaid and going to the country in the Summer need address; first-class city reference. N. Y., Box 866 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; no objection to going to the country with a family; best reference. 319 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; bread and pastry as specialty; first-class city reference. 781 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook; understands soups, game, entrées and all kinds of desserts; thorough baker, in private family; best city references. E. W., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as plain cook in a small family; no washing; three years' best city reference from last employer. Call, from 9 to 12 A. M., at 126 East 32d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as excellent cook; fine baker; would do some washing; highest references. 233 West 135th St., basement; no cards.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; can take chef's place; thoroughly understands serving all company dinners and luncheons; personal reference. M. H., 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish girl as first-class cook; makes everything; tasteful and a fine baker; two years' references from last place. Britta, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman as cook in a private family; no washing; is very steady and neat. C. W., care of Mrs. Brown, 253 West 53d St.

COOK.—A lady, breaking up housekeeping, wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 27 West 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as cook and laundress; good baker; best reference; city or country. M. S., 113 West 59th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman of experience to do cookink, washing, and ironing in small private family; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; would do some washing; highest references. 233 West 135th St., basement; no cards answered.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as cook and laundress in a small family. Address, for two days, M. K., Box 200 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; satisfactory reference; trustworthy in every way. S. K., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 143 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; good reference; lady can be seen. D., 131 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. M. T., 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman, in small private family; willing to do some washing; best city reference. M. H., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; good city reference. 238 East 41st St., ground floor, back.

COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as plain cook or chambermaid; six years' reference. 406 West 47th St.; ring Worthing's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best reference; city or country. 335 West 38th St., top floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman to go out washing, ironing, or cleaning by the day or week; first-class references. Mrs. Murray, 236 East 46th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing; good reference. 261 West 35th St., two flights.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out by the day to do any kind of work. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker; formerly with Mme. Thorn of 5th Av., New-York; would like a few more engagements by the day; does first-class private-family work only. M. Early, 87 Sands St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Twenty years in business; Eastern cuts, with new style skirt, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; out by the day, $4. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish; few more customers by day; $1.75; perfect fit, Taylor's system used; best reference. Miss M., care Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker a few more engagements by the day; excellent city reference; city or country. C., 844 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker with highest reference; customers by day; perfect fit guaranteed. Mrs. P. Nally, 2,229 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Reliable dressmaker will go out by day in private families; reference. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; morning engagement to teach children and take them out if necessary; first-class city references. J. M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young widow as housekeeper to old gentleman; references. Mrs. Wolf, 402 East 80th St., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady as housekeeper. Mrs. Bronson, 118 Charles St., near Hudson.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for housework; country preferred; no cards; good reference. 843 West 32d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl as general houseworker in a small family; no washing. 105 East 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By first-class German girl in private family; best references. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By strong young girl as kitchenmaid in private family. Hayden, 160 East 106th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl lately landed; in private family as kitchenmaid. 327 East 20th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; speaks French, German, and English; perfect hairdresser; seamstress; packer; experienced traveler for Europe; best city references. Mrs. Lewis, 105 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged German to young lady or invalid lady; experienced dressmaker; good companion; likes to travel; no English; first-class references. 348 East 81st St., one flight, left.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; fully understands her duties; sewing, hairdressing, packing, charge lady's wardrobe; elderly lady preferred; best references. S. M., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English Protestant as lady's maid; good seamstress; experienced in sickness and traveling; city or country; willing and obliging. 13 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city references. Mrs. Blank, 181 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Protestant girl as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; neat sewer; best personal references as to character. Box 666, Orange, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—Or take care of one not strong; understands plain sewing; willing to travel or live in country; best reference. L. Downing, 106 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German as lady's maid and seamstress; twelve years' city references. R. A. R., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French middle-aged person; seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city references. Agathe, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By lady's maid and seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 146 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; three years' first-class city references. J. P., 354 West 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; Protestant; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. L. K., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; speaks French and English; five years' best city reference. B. K., 897 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; no children; best city references. A. B. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 146 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; understands her business; used to traveling; excellent references. R. B., 18 West 57th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; excellent packer; wishes to travel. K. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Swedish; first-class reference. 934 5th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German woman as maid and seamstress; good dressmaker and hairdresser; would like to travel; best city references. 112 East 11th St. Ida Grothe.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Mrs. Sutton, 829 East 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German girl; good dressmaker and hairdresser; would like to travel; best city references. Ida Grothe, 112 East 11th St.

MAID.—To ladies or children; good seamstress; long years' reference; town or country. 223 East 45th St.

MAID.—By an English girl as maid and seamstress to children; understands French. 114 West 55th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good city reference. 26 East 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork in American family; country for summer; city reference. E. S., Box 878 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; good shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; best city references. M. H., care of advertising office, 1,620 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; in small American family; good reference. Call, two days, at 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as competent laundress; good city reference; in a private family; city or country. 422 Willis Av.; ring Baxter's bell.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent laundress and chambermaid in a private American family; five years' city reference. 510 3d Av., second floor; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress alone; first-class; eight years' reference from present employer. Call, two days, at 32 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 152 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. 200 East 73d St., McQueeney's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; personal reference. 200 East 46th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; city or country. 206 East 26th St., Mrs. Wallace.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a small private family; best reference from last place. 218 East 15th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored girl as laundress; city reference. T., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Downey, 120 East 52d St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young girl to take care of grown children; good seamstress; or to do light chamberwork. Present employer's, 804 5th Av.

NURSE.—Trained nurse returning to England the end of May would take charge of invalid or small children during voyage in return for first-class passage. Miss Sharpley, 9 St. James Av., Boston, Mass.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, trustworthy, reliable person; take entire charge of infant from birth or growing; plain sewing; best city references. 836 8th Av., O'Brien's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE TO INVALID LADY.—By a competent woman as nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; terms moderate; reference; no objection to the country. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By young French Parisian girl (lately landed) to take care of grown children; very good dressmaker; best references. Gassier, 232 West 28th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years on; best references. M. Y., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; refined and trustworthy; highest reference. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse in a first-class American family; infant preferred; take entire charge if desired; best of city references. 243 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; understands bottle feeding; best reference. C. B., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Swedish girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; excellent city references. K. N. T., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of grown children or light waiting and chamberwork; good city references. 210 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By young Scotch Protestant girl as nurse for one or two children; is a good sewer. 356 West 33d St.

NURSE or LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl in a private family; prefers infant; city reference. A. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young North German as nurse to children; good sewer. 485 Columbus Av., top floor. Schlichting.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl as parlormaid or waitress, where a butler is kept; very best city reference. 218 East 45th St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; first-class city reference. 279 Lexington Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a family seamstress and dressmaker; permanent place by the month with lady residing in country in Summer; city reference. Address, with particulars, J., Box 180, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress and maid; good knowledge of dressmaking and children's clothes. A. M., care of Miss Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress, nurse, or maid; understands dressmaking; good references. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; can take butler's place; wages, $20 or $22; best city and personal references. 557 West 129th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in not so large a private family; must be permanent; city references. H. C., Box 170 Times.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best reference; no cards. 1,006 3d Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. 279 Lexington Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a woman to do ladies' washing and ironing at home, or do office cleaning. Inquire janitor, 206 East 26th St.

WASHING, &c.—By a German woman, washing, cleaning; also wash home; prefers boarding house. 425 East 86th St. Janitor.

WASHING.—By woman to do family washing home. M. B., 321 East 88th St., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY going abroad desires to find positions for two maids; one as waitress and chambermaid, and a laundress willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 2, at 65 East 56th St.

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN would do any kind of work by the day; excellent cook; fine baker; highest references. 233 West 135th St., basement.

MASSAGE.—Swedish; graduated; to treat ladies at their residences. J. A., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

MANICURE.—By manicure; few more customers at her home or their residence. 43 East 20th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—With experience; good penman; willing to work for moderate salary. O. W., 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experienced and Beginner, 152 6th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains and portieres, mantel boards, &c.; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as first-class butler; wife as first-class cook in all branches; competent in every respect; four years' best references; city or country. O. P., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By experienced Englishman; permanent position preferred; age, 36; height, 6 feet; single; English and American references. B., care of Mrs. Lawrence, 400 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Experienced in all duties; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By Swiss French young man in a private family; competent, willing, obliging; good worker; references; wages very moderate. 780 8th Av., Mrs. Cullingan.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler in a private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a German first-class butler; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 27; in private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept; good city references. G. A., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—Age, 31; not afraid of work; very highest city and English references. Competent, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Highly recommended

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading More Active at Generally Lower Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Easier —Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

The West had considerable to do with the grain markets, although the local scalpers were busy and the close showed a loss on wheat, while corn was higher. Europe sold early and bought late in the day, while corn was influenced by reports of bad roads in the West and light deliveries at interior points. Provisions were lower with grain, and trading moderate. Cotton was active and lower, with longs realizing. Coffee was dull and a trifle firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¾@	..	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅝@	33½	
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52¼@	52½	
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25	@	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.75	@	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	6 3-16@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.00	@	13.50
Lard, Western steam	7.00	@	..
Beef, family	9.75	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@		20
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@		4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11	@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	..	
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.25	@	9.35
Lead	3.10	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1@1⅛c, on lower cables, foreign selling, heavy receipts at the Northwest, light clearances, weaker West, and local liquidation; rallied ⅜@½c on local covering, foreign buying, and better Western markets, closing firm at ½@⅝c decline, with a fair active trade. Spot was dull and ½@⅝c lower, but without business....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅝c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅜c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61⅝c; store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69¼c.... Clearances hence, 125,584 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 202,044 bushels....Receipts, 13,-650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 47,486 bushels; in the interior, 377,725 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 628,424 bushels, or to 6,173,160 bushels, (3,307,141 bushels contract red and 27,256 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 1,790,-500 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 843,000 bushels, or to 76,874,000 bushels, against 73,259,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts declined ¼c with wheat, but rallied ⅝@¾c on reports of bad roads West, light receipts, decreased visible, light offerings, and following the West, with the close strong at ¼@⅝c advance, but trading dull. Spot was scarce and firmer. Sales, 18,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50¼c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 52c, delivered....Receipts, 12,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 7,-764 bushels; in the interior, 153,204 bushels. Clearances hence, 1,410 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 85,324 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 71,697 bushels, or to 264,997 bushels, (29,585 bushels No. 2 corn and 114,961 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 353,000 bushels, or to 13,439,000 bushels, against 19,739,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull, without feature, with trading entirely local scalping and switching, and prices unchanged. Spot was in moderate demand at firm prices. Sales, 70,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@33½c for 23,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¾c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜@34½c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 33½@35c; track white, 37@41c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 73,500 bushels; exports, 411 bushels....Stock of oats, in warehouse increased 83,551 bushels, or to 603,472 bushels, 128,068 bushels No. 2 white and 237,933 bushels No. 2)..... The visible supply shows a decrease of 50,000 bushels, or to 6,350,000 bushels, against 2,509,000 bushels same day last year.

AUCTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March		@	60⅝
May	3,710,000	60⅜@61⅞	61⅝
June	60,000	60⅞@61½	61½
July	3,445,000	61 @61 15-16	61⅝
August	575,000	61¼@61 15-16	61⅝
September	725,000	61⅝@62¼	61¾
December	475,000	63⅛@64¼	63⅞
Total	8,990,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	270,000	50½@51 7-16	51⅜
July	215,000	50 @50⅝	50⅝
September		@	51
Total	485,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March		@	33⅝
April		@	33⅜
May	50,000	33½@33⅝	33⅝
July		@	33⅜
No. 2 White—			
April	5,000	36⅜@	36⅜
May	10,000	36½@	36½
Total	65,000		

FLOUR—The demand was moderate, owing to the decline in wheat, but millers refuse to reduce prices. Sales, 18,735 bbls, including 900 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.70, 300 bbls Winter straights at $2.85@3.00, 7,600 bbls City Mills patents, 8,500 bbls do clear, 675 bbls do No. 2, and 850 bbls do fine at quotations....Arrivals, 15,710 bbls and 17,231 sacks; exports, 3,538 bbls and 12,573 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 47,249 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.30@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.60	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	4.00@ 4.10	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	@	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	@	@ 2.55
City supers	@	@ 2.35
City fine	@	@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.25

RYE FLOUR—Active and firm; sales, 650 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$2.90; fancy, $3.10@$3.20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and easy. We quote: Flour at $1.55@$1.60 for spot and $1.50 to arrive; 50@52c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CEREAL PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.03; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Quiet and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do, at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 85c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50 @$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a fairly active jobbing movement and a firm line of prices. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The trading was very slow here for the day, while prices were hardly changed. There were offers to sell prime yellow at 26c, and bidding was unimportant. The good off grade yellow had 25c bid, while 25½c was asked. English shippers stood ready to pay the inside price. There have been 600 to 700 bbls low grade took taken, not altogether of red, at as low as 24½c, and again at 24⅝c. Crude in bbls is at 22c and quiet. Crude in bulk at the South is held firmly, but has little attention from this market. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and weak; Ceylon at 5.12½c, Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fairly active inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is slow, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 18.—Oil opened and lowest, 111¼; highest, 112½; closed, 111⅞.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS were momentarily firm at the opening, but the pressure of outside stuff subsequently and easier grain sent prices off 17 to 22½c on pork, 7 to 10 points on lard, and 10 points on bacon, followed by freer buying and a recovery, although the variations were frequent within a narrow range. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 6,020 bbls pork, 12,245,554 lb lard, and 11,908,055 lb bacon; same time last year, 757 bbls pork, 12,289,703 lb lard, and 12,431,873 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 9,798 bbls pork, 10,542,398 lb lard, and 12,529,664 lb meats; same time last year, 1,953 bbls pork, 7,434,411 lb lard, and 10,353,358 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam, was irregular and easier at the West, closing 5 points lower than on Saturday, while here there was little change. Trading is slack here and less general at the West. Cash closed at $7; no sales. City steam is firm, and in moderate demand; sales of 100 tcs. at 6.61½. Options—No sales; March closed at $7, May closed at $7.10, nominal. Refined is dull; Continent at $7.40, South America at $7.75. At the West: March closed at $6.67, May was at $6.75@$6.82½, closing at $6.80; July at $6.87½@$6.95, closing at $6.92; September at $6.97½@$7.05, asked; closing at $7.05, asked.

PORK—There was an unimportant business here, while prices ruled steady and unchanged. The West closed at $11.80 for March, while May was at $11.85@$12.05, closing at $11.95; July at $11.92½@$12.10, closing at $12.07. The prices show a decline as against the close of Saturday of 7@8c and a quieter trading. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13@$13.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.50.

BACON—Was without important attention here, and only moderately active at the West, where prices were 2@3 points lower. The close on short ribs for March was 5.77c, nominal, while May was at 5.82½@5.90c, closing at 5.87½@5.90c; July at 5.95@6.02½c, closing at 6.02c bid; September closed at 6.17c asked.

CUTMEATS—City meats are strong at an advance on increasing demands. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¼c; 6,000 lb do, 15 to 16 lb average, 6¼c; 3,000 lb do, 16 to 18 lb average, at 6⅝c; 25 bxs clear bellies, 15 to 16 lb average, at 6½c; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5c, 1,000 pickled hams, 9½c lb average, at 8¼c; city-pickled hams, 8¼@ 8¾c; shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8¼c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF—Has increased demand, and at firm prices. Sales of 400 bbls packet and family on private terms. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@ $8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are strong and wanted. The West is at $17@$17.50, and here $17.50@ $18.50 quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady in price, with fair demands. Receipts of hogs at the West, 52,748 head; same time last year, 37,700 head. Chicago—Receipts, 38,000 head; active; heavy steady; others 5c higher; $4.30@$4.75; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,075 head; active; $4@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,173 head; strong; $4.10 @$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; active; $4.25@$4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $4.20@$4.50. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady to strong; $4.10 @$4.50. Pittsburg—Firm; $4.40@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.45@ $4.65. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6@6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The home trade having obtained a supply of city last week for nearby use, is holding off. The melters are quite strong, having only moderate accumulations while awaiting buying interest. No sales of city as yet over 4½c; that price is bid for specials and 4⅝c asked. Of country, sales of 90,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine higher prices are asked on scarcity and higher West. General bidding is at 8¼c here, while nothing could be obtained under 8½c. Sales of 25,000 lb city to a tanner at 8½c. Chicago is asking 9c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8¾c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very slow and closed steady at partly 10 points advance, with local shorts covering. Havre was barely steady at ¼f advance, and Hamburg dull, unchanged to ½ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Santos on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call —11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 14.90c; 250 bags at 14.85c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 14.90c, 500 bags at 14.95c, 250 bags at 14.90c, 250 bags at 14.85c, 250 bags at 14.95c, 500 bags at 14.90c; June, 500 bags at 14.90c; August, 250 bags at 14.85c; September, 250 bags at 14.80c; December, 500 bags at 14.45c; total, 3,500 bags. Total for day, 4,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@	@
February	@	@
March	15.30@15.45	16.45@16.60
April	15.10@15.25	16.15@16.25
May	14.85@14.95	15.90@15.95
June	14.85@14.95	15.55@15.60
July	14.85@14.95	15.30@15.40
August	14.80@14.85	15.15@15.20
September	14.70@14.80	14.80@14.85
October	14.70@14.75	14.50@14.60
November	14.45@14.55	14.30@14.40
December	14.40@14.50	14.20@14.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York to-day	152,409
Arrivals	
Total	152,409
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	11,715
Total stock in New-York to-day	140,794
Total stock in Baltimore	48,311
Arrivals	
Deliveries Saturday	1,956—46,355
Total stock in New-Orleans	3,339
Arrivals	
Total	3,339
Deliveries Saturday	75— 3,264
Total stocks in other ports	32
	49,619
Total stock in United States	190,413
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 16	121,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 16	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 16	109,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	25,000
Total	459,413
Same time 1894	457,317

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mala'g	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¾
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¾
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19¾@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¼@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, with the trading mainly on local account, and receipts buyers selling freely. Liverpool was off 1½@2 points, and the port receipts continue heavy. The close was barely steady at 11@18 points decline. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline, with sales of 245 bales to spinners, and 1,100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6 7-16
Middling uplands	6 3-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.97@5.99	6.00	5.97	1,200
April	5.98@5.99	6.09	6.00	5,400
May	6.02@6.03	6.17	6.02	67,600
June	6.01@ ..	6.14	6.00	55,100
July	6.04@6.05	6.20	6.04	18,800
August	6.07@6.08	6.22	6.07	39,400
September	6.10@6.11	6.23	6.11	7,900
October	6.14@6.15	6.26	6.14	16,300
November	6.18@6.19	6.29	6.23	4,200
December	6.22@6.23	6.33	6.23	4,800
January	6.25@6.27	6.36	6.33	400
Total				271,100

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1394	1805	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	3324	12640	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1002	1959	..	..	..	..
Savannah	811	1084	..	..	..	..
Cha'st'n	376	911	..	..	..	..
W'mton	430	409	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1726	1637	..	..	..	..
B'ltim're	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. York	700	900	..	..	..	..
Boston	907	1018	..	..	..	..
Phila	302	301	..	..	..	..
W. Point	1010	393	..	..	..	..
N'pt News	..	..	..	..	..	..
B'nswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
W'sco, Tex.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	12772	23028	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	16145	28597	24275	23929	18558	18477
This day last y'r	6717	10799	10801	7384	5393	6542

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market is well sustained, particularly for the better grades, with trading of fair volume.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—A continued firm market for desirable stock and a fairly active business.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1½@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6@6⅜		
Patna	3¾@4⅛		

SUGAR—Raw was quiet, but held firmly. Sales: 1,692 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 3c; 37 bbls muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c, and 132 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c. Refined quiet, but unchanged, at full prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	9-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	3-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	3-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅜	
Mold A	4	3-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3⅝	@3 13-16	
No. 6	3	9-16@3¾	
No. 7	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 8	3	5-16@3½	
No. 9	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 10	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 11	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	3	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2	15-16@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Very light receipts again to-day, coupled with strong interior advices and reserved offerings, gave the market additional firmness on nearly all grades. Choice marrow had a few jobbing sales at $2.70, and there is now quite general disposition to ask $2.75. Medium and pea are difficult to buy at the figures given, but not enough business at higher prices to establish quotations. Red kidney are firm, with $2.15 about as low as best goods can be bought. Buyers are showing fair interest in foreign beans, and the market is very strong. Green peas slow. We quote for choice quality: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.70; do, medium, $2.05; do, pea, $2.10@$2.12½; do, white kidney, $2.35@ $2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10@$2.15; do, turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.15@ $2.20; do, lima, California, $3.05@$3.10; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.95; do, foreign, medium, $1.80@$1.90; green peas, bbl, $1.07½@ $1.10; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.07½ @$1.10.

BUTTER—The market continues to show firmness on the top grades of fresh creamery, fancy selling at 19½c, with 20c reached in instances. Lower grades still inactive, though there is a little better tone to prices as following fancy; held creamery neglected; State dairy in moderate request, and quite firm for new fancy half tubs.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	12 @14
Welsh, tubs, extra	17 @..
Welsh, tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh, tubs, seconds	12 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	19½@20
Creamery, firsts	16½@18
Creamery, seconds, large size, choice	14 @16
Creamery, thirds	11 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	12½@13½
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10
Dairy, firsts	12 @12¾
Dairy, firsts, to seconds	9 @10
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9 @10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½
Rolls, fresh, choice	11 @12
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	7 @10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	14 @15
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	14 @..
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @13
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @..
Western—	
Creamery, June, common to firsts	8½@14
Factory, firkins	6 @ 9
Factory, tubs	6 @ 9

CHEESE—There is a firm holding of the best full cream, with the demand moderate. Lower grades are quiet, though some little interest is shown by exporters.

State, f. s., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11¼@..	
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	11 @..	
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼@10⅝	
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜	
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9½	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12	
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11¼	
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7	
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..	
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 6	
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3½	
State, full skims	1½@ 2½	

EGGS—The market has declined under very large receipts, but at the prices named a fair trade follows.

State and Pennsylvania	14 @14¼
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13¾@13¾
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12½@13¼
Duck	28 @32

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate receipt to-day, and a shade firmer, with a slight advance in fancies for greenings, which are relatively scarce. Cranberries dull and weak. Oranges steady. Small lots Florida strawberries sell in wide range, as to quality; a few very fancy have been strained a shade above quotations. We quote: Apples, greening, per bbl, $3.50@$4.75; do, Baldwin and Spy, $3@$4; do, Wine Sap, $4; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, russet, $2@$2.75; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$13; do, Jersey, per crate, $2.50@$3.50; oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$3.50; strawberries, Florida, per qt, 50c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade was very quiet in evaporated apples, and the tone of the market is hardly as firm as it was last week. Many of the jobbers, having supplied immediate wants, were inclined to hold off a little and await developments. Sun-dried apples offered sparingly, and the market holds firm. Chops and cores and skins quiet. Very few raspberries here, and not much inquiry for them. Blackberries moving a little better. California fruits steady, with a fair movement in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to good, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6¼c; chops, 2½@2¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 22c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5c; blackberries, 5@ 5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, and red head, per pair, 75c@$1.75; do, mallard and black, 40@75c; do, commoner kinds, 10@30c; English snipe, fresh, per dozen, 75c @$1.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Four carloads on sale to-day. Buyers took hold pretty well, and the stock went out of first hands in good shape, prices showing a general improvement. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 11¼c; do, Southern, 11c; chickens, 10½@11c; old roosters, 7@7½c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1@ $1.37; pigeons, per pair, 35@45c. DRESSED —Receipts of fresh-killed poultry are very light, and the market rules firm for desirable lots of all kinds, with a slight upward tendency on fowls. Frozen stock quiet, but held with confidence. We quote, for fresh-killed: Turkeys, hens, 12@13c; do, young toms, 10@11c; fowls, 11¼@12c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 28@35c; do, roasters, 16@23c; capons, Philadelphia, 17@25c; do, Western, 15@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@ $3. We quote, for No. 1 Western, frozen: turkeys, 12@13½c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 10@11c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are sustained in prices, with supplies moderate. Onions quiet and steady for prime.

Beets, Bermuda, per crate	$2.50@$3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00@12.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	10@ 25
Celery, near-by, per dozen, flat, bunches	1.00@ 1.50
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, white, per bbl	4.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.62
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Havana, per crate	2.00@ 2.10
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ ..
Peppers, Havana, per crate	2.50@ 2.75
Radishes, Boston, hothouse, per 100	1.50@ 3.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	80@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per crate	1.50@ 2.50

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$6.50@$7.50
Havana, prime, per bbl	6.00@ 7.00
Bermuda and Havana, No. 2, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Jersey, poor to good, per bbl	1.50@ 1.62
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.87@ 2.12
State, poor to good, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.62@ 1.75
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.50@ 2.62
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.15@ 2.25
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.25@ 2.30
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steady Improvement in the Speculative Tone.

GOOD BUYING FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT

Strength in the Granger Group—Louisville and Nashville and New-York Central Also Higher—Low-Priced Specialties in Demand.

MONDAY—P. M.

The tone of the stock market continues to improve. Liberal orders from London this morning bore testimony to the change of sentiment abroad and to the growing belief there that "Americans" have seen their worst. Prices advanced so rapidly at the opening, however, that many foreign orders were not executed. Local traders took the bull side of the market, and those who were short busied themselves covering. There was also a fair amount of investment buying. The demand extended to the low-priced specialties.

The Granger group was quite strong, the decrease in St. Paul's earnings not being greater than had been expected. The stock sold up to 66½ and closed at 66⅜, a net gain of ¾. Northwestern was at one time up 2 points, but it closed at 90⅝, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Its strength was due principally to the covering of shorts. At the close Burlington was up ¾ and Rock Island ⅞. Louisville and Nashville and New-York Central reflected the foreign buying, the former in an advance of 1⅜ and the latter in a gain of ¾. There was particularly good buying of Southern common and preferred, and both were fractionally higher at the close. Jersey Central was particularly strong, advancing from 90¼ to 93¼, and closing at 92¼, a net gain of 2⅜ points. The other coalers, on relatively small business, were fractionally higher. The strength of the group was due to a belief that the troubles of the trade were about to be adjusted, and that progress to that end would be made at the meeting of the Presidents in this city on Thursday next.

Sugar was again under close manipulation. It opened at 98½, advanced to 99¾, and then weakened, closing at its lowest —97¼—a net loss of ½. The movement of the stock seems to indicate efforts on the part of the insiders to make a market on which to sell stock. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was firmer. It sold up to 12¼, and closed at 11⅞, a net gain of ⅝. The bears on the stock (President Greenhut and his following) lay stress on the attitude of the American Distributing Company toward the trust, intimating that the Distributing Company will control the Eastern market by cutting under the trust's prices. It is by no means certain that the Distributing Company will not act in harmony with the trust, but even if it should not do so it could inflict only slight harm on the trust. The combination formed in Chicago in February of the distilling interest, including the trust, controls about 90 per cent. of the output of spirits, and not more than 10 per cent of the total is handled by the American Distributing Company. Therefore it would be an easy matter for the combination to force the Distributing Company into line, as it would only have to sacrifice 20 per cent. of its output, maintaining full prices elsewhere, to meet its competition. Indications are, however, that there will be a complete understanding with the Distributing Company. It had been intended to have the Manhattan Trust Company's certificates of deposit listed this week, but as the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange does not meet until March 27, the certificates will be traded in in the "unlisted department," the same as Sugar. The holders of 197,000 shares (considerably more than a majority) have signed an agreement to deposit the stock under the plan.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3⅜@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was dull. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $69,619,247, and the balances were $4,971,186. The Sub-Treasury debit balances was $342,674.

In London, call money was 1 per cent., short and three months' bills, 1⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and slightly easier. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@¼ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—25c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63¾@64. There were sales of 40,000 ounces at 63¼@64.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63@63½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 28½@28 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$28,610,839
Imports of the same period	9,577,766
Net exports	$19,023,073
Net exports to date, 1894	$5,081,902
Net exports to date, 1893	28,928,997
Net exports to date, 1892	6,863,769

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 49⅝; Canadian Pacific, 1, to 89¼; St. Paul, ¾, to 57; Lake Shore, ½, to 139; Illinois Central, ½, to 86½; Union Pacific, ¼, to 8⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 15; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 13⅜; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 14⅜; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅛; Erie, ⅛, to 8½, and Reading, ⅛, to 4⅜. Ontario and Western sold at 16⅜. British consols were quoted at 104 5-16 for money and 104⅜ for the account.

Money in London, 1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1¼ per cent. Spanish fours, 78⅝. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 5c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 27c for checks.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,461,000 marks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147	147	147	147	144	147	25
Alton & Terre Haute	86¾	87⅜	86¾	87⅜	87½	90	300
American Cotton Oil	25	25½	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25	1,625
American Cotton Oil pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	69½	70¾	205
American Express	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	111½	113	5
*American Sugar Refining	98¼	98⅜	97¼	97¼	97½	97⅜	60,930
*American Sugar Refining pf	93¼	93¼	93	93	93	93½	1,128
American Tobacco	92	92	91	91¼	91	91⅞	4,735
American Tobacco pf	107	107	107	107			10
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	4	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4	4¼	1,335
Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	54½	53⅝	53⅝	53	54	400
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. pf	5	5	5	5	5	6	100
*Bay State Gas	12⅞	13¼	12	13¼	13	13¼	3,820
Canada Southern	49	49⅜	49	49⅜	48⅝	49½	425
Canadian Pacific	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	38½	39	412
Central Pacific	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	925
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17	2,475
Chicago Gas	71½	72½	70⅞	71	70⅞	71½	10,870
Chicago & Northwestern	89½	91	89⅛	90⅜	90⅛	90⅝	11,050
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138½	138½	138½	138½	138		205
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅝	72⅝	71⅞	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞	6,277
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36⅜	37⅝	36⅞	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	1,200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅜	56½	55⅝	56½	56¼	56¾	21,610
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117⅜	118½	117⅝	118½	118	119	560
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63½	63⅛	63⅜	5,502
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	5	5½	5	5½	5½	6	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	23½	23½	23½		25	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	23⅝	24⅞	23½	24⅞	23¾	24	2,330
Consolidated Gas Company	133	133⅝	133	133½	133	133⅝	650
Delaware & Hudson	127	127⅝	127	127½	127¼	127½	1,854
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	160½	160	160	159	160	1,220
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	36⅛	35	36	35⅜	36	1,207
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	11⅜	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	12	13,034
*Duluth, S. S. & A	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅞	200
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾	5⅜	100
General Electric	94	94	94	94	94	96	25
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	½	10,135
Illinois Central	29¾	30⅜	29¼	29¾	29¼	29½	100
Iowa Central pf	86	86	86	86	85	88	105
Laclede Gas	21	21	21	21	21	22½	100
Lake Erie & Western	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞	26¼	125
Lake Erie & Western pf	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¼	16⅝	450
Lake Shore	71¼	72	71¼	72	72	73	306
*Long Island Traction	136⅜	137	136¾	137	136½	137	1,200
Louisville & Nashville	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	130
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	48½	49½	48⅜	49¼	49¼	49⅝	10,265
Manhattan Consolidated	22¼	23	22¼	22⅞	22⅝	23	600
Michigan Central	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108¼	108	108¼	952
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	92	92	92	92	92¼	95½	15
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	26	27	100
Missouri Pacific	47	47	47	47	46¾	47½	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	20⅝	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	2,335
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅝	15	710
Morris & Essex	24	25¾	24	25½	25½	26	3,751
*National Lead Company	150½	160	150½	160			59
*National Lead Company pf	30	30½	29⅞	30	29½	30¼	1,100
National Linseed Oil	84	84⅝	84	84¾	84	84¾	476
National Starch	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	100
National Starch 1st pf	5	5	5	5	5	6	248
National Starch 2d pf	34	34	34	34	35		12
New-Jersey Central	12	12	12	12	14	20	11
New-York Central	90¼	93¼	90¼	92¼	92¼	92¾	17,410
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	94½	94⅞	94	94½	94½	94⅝	4,156
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	34¼	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝	8,385
New-York, L. E. & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	13½	100
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	1,122
New-York, Sus. & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½			100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	860
Norfolk & Western	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39½	39½	1,761
Norfolk & Western pf	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	300
North American	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜		127
Northern Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	4	250
Northern Pacific pf	14¾	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	15	15⅜	670
Ontario & Western	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅝	800
Pacific Mail	22	22¼	22	22¼	22	22½	760
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	250
Philadelphia & Reading	8¾	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	9	9¼	1,235
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	2,320
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	48	433
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	156	156	156	159	20
Quicksilver	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1	2½	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha	30⅞	31½	30½	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	594
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	106	106	106	106	105	107	1,800
Southern Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	18	300
Southern Railway	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	5,261
Southern Railway pf	32½	33⅜	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	6,289
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	14½	15	525
Texas Pacific	9	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼	9½	1,825
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2	2½	2	2¼	2¼	2⅝	500
Union Pacific	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9¼	125
United States Cordage	5	5	5	5	5¼	5⅝	1,590
United States Cordage pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	140
United States Rubber	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	40½	40⅞	1,458
*United States Leather pf	65	65½	65	65⅝	65	65½	650
Wabash	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	6¼	750
Wabash pf	13	13½	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	1,000
Western Union Telegraph	88	88½	88	88¼	88⅛	88¾	2,688
*West. Union Beef	7	7	7	7			100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	12	11	11⅞	11⅜	12	7,090
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	40⅜	41	400
Wisconsin Central	3	3	3	3			200
Total sales							268,314

*Unlisted.

Silver Bullion Certs	63½	64	63½	63⅝	63¾	63⅞	40,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	66	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	62	Trust Co Certs	26¾	St Paul, M & M 2d	118¼
	66¼		62½	Nor Pac 1st Coup	113		
	66⅜	Kan Pac 1st Cons	65	Nor Pac 2d Coup	85	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	89
	66⅝	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented	103¾	Ohio Southern 1st	92½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	86⅛
	66¾	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st	93¾	Oregon Improve 1st	98		89⅜
	66⅝		94	Ore Imp Co Con 5s	53¼		86¼
	66¾	Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	101¾	Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts	89		87⅛
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	18	Louis & Nashville	111½	People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s	93		87⅝
	17⅞	Nash & Dec 1st	112	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc	20		88
Cent of N J G M 5s	112	St Louis Div 1st	118	2d Pref Inc	10⅜		88⅜
Cent Pac 6s, 1896	100½	Mexican Int 1st 4s	69	3d Pref Inc	7⅝		88⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 5	106	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	81¾	Phil & Read Gen 4s	69¾		86⅞
	105¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	81½	Trust Receipts	62½		
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	71		48¾	P, C & C & St L 4½s Series A	108		
	71½		49¾	Series B	108⅜		
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	118½		49¾	Rich & Danville 6s	108		
	118⅝		49¾	Rio Grande West 1st	65		
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	96⅞		49¾		65½		
	97		49¾		65½		
	97¼		49¾		66		
	97½		49¾		66¼		
Chicago & Erie 1st	80⅞		49¾		66⅜		
Chi G L & C Co 1st	39¼		49¾		76		
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	39⅜		49¾	Rio Grande West 1st	86⅝		
Chi & N W S F 5s	110½		49¾		87		
	90¼		49¾		87⅜		
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	101½		49¾		87⅝		
	101¾		49¾		87¾		
Chi, R I & Pac 6s	126		49¾		88		
Col, H V & T G M 6s	92		49¾		88⅜		
	92½		49¾		88½		
	93		49¾		88⅝		
	93½		49¾		88¾		
Col, H V & Tol 5s	90¼		49¾		89		
Den & Rio Grande 4s	81		49¾		89⅛		
	81¼		49¾		89¼		
Dul & Iron Range 1st	83⅜		49¾		89½		
	92		49¾		89⅝		
Dul, So S & Atlan 5s	90		49¾		89¾		
East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s	80½		49¾		90		
	112		49¾		90⅛		
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	106		49¾		90¼		
	105¾		49¾		90⅜		
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st	95¼		49¾		90½		
Erie 4th Mortgage	115		49¾		90⅝		
Erie Cons Gold 7s	125½		49¾		90¾		
Ft Worth & D C 1st	69		49¾		90⅞		
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s	107½		49¾		91		
G Bay, W & St P Inc	2¾		49¾		91⅛		
Ill Central 4s, 1953	98		49¾		91¼		
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FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch Offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

Kansas Pacific,
DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.
Acting at the request of a number of holders of the bonds above mentioned, and in view of the existing defaults thereon, the undersigned, Trustees under the Denver extension mortgage of June 20, 1869, made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, hereby call a general meeting of the bondholders, to be held in Room 33 in the United States Trust Company Building, No. 45 Wall Street, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1895.
JOHN A. STEWART,
AUGUST RUTTEN,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., } Trustees.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall St., New-York City.

New-York, March 1, 1895.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee under a mortgage given to secure the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of THE FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, (guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company,) will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount of the Sinking Fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1895. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1895, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 66,100 dollars, ($66,046.04.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! ELECTRIC HEAT, AND ELECTRIC POWER!!

This Company controls the patents and inventions of Geo. B. Pennock Patent No. 534,281, issued by the United States Government on February 19th. Proves that the Pennock Company can produce Electric Light and Power so cheaply that no invention hereafter can compete with them. STATE RIGHT CERTIFICATES FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS AT 25 CTS. PER SHARE. PARENT COMPANY'S SPECIAL LIMITED STOCK $25 PER SHARE, UPON WHICH 20 PER CENT. DIVIDEND IS GUARANTEED. Send for particulars.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC CO., 305 Carter Building, Boston.

TO THE THIRD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

AND TO THE
Holders of the Adams Committee Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds.

The Circuit Court of the United States has now given Third Mortgage Bondholders an opportunity to protect themselves in the foreclosure suit, and has made Mr. Van Nostrand, as representative of this Committee, a party for that purpose.

Up to the present time you have no real protection, because your trustee, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is also trustee for the second and consolidated mortgage, and is asking the Court **to wipe out your lien by a sale under the second mortgage, while the Adams Committee, whose chief interest is in the consolidated bonds, are a willing party to this attempt to sacrifice you in order that they may bring about a reorganization in the interest of the consols.**

It is because of these antagonistic interests of the Trust Company and of the Adams Committee that the Court lets in Mr. Van Nostrand to represent third mortgage bonds as distinct from all other interests.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds who have no interest, or a less interest, in the other Northern Pacific securities should deposit their bonds with this Committee, in order that their rights may be protected. The depository of the Committee is the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 65 Cedar St., New-York, which will receive the Bonds under the Committee agreement and issue its own certificates herefor.

Holders of the Adams or Consolidated Mortgage Committee Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds are reminded that by the provisions of that Committee's agreement they are entitled to withdraw their bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company during the month of March, on payment of their pro rata share of that Committee's expenses, not exceeding $3 per bond.

We will gratuitously assist Adams Committee Certificate holders in obtaining a withdrawal of their bonds.

Copies of the decision of the Court may be obtained by any bond or certificate holder on application to the undersigned.

EVANS R. DICK,
CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND,
MAX RUCKGABER, Jr.,
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Jr.,
Third Mortgage Bondholders' Protective Committee.
JOHN L. NISBET, Secretary,
40 Wall St., N. Y.
ELIHU ROOT, Counsel.
March 1, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING CO.

Reorganization.

New-York, March 9th, 1895.
To Stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co.:

Copies of the plan of reorganization of the above-named company may be had on application to the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** Cor. Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

The agreement, or assent thereto, must be signed and stock deposited with the **MANHATTAN TRUST CO.** on or before March 25, 1895.

The first installment of one dollar per share must be paid at the time of deposit.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY** on deposit of stock, and application to list the same will be made to the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
COMMITTEE.
NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances, HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers.
Offices, 177 Broadway.

Dividends.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of April, 1895, out of the net earnings, to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of March, 1895.
The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 21st inst. and reopened on the morning of the 2d of April.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated March 5, 1895.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Share on the preferred stock and of ONE DOLLAR Per Share on the common stock of this company, payable on the 19th day of April next at the office of the company, 42 Wall St., New-York.
The transfer books will close on the 23d of March at noon and reopen on the 20th day of April next. FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.
March 14, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, March 12, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, April 4, 1895. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, March 19, and reopen on Friday, April 5, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,209 Broadway. 33d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of Deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ.
H. C. DEMING, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, March 20, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$1,500 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Registd. Bds.
$2,000 Cairo, Ark. & Texas R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$5,000 Lehigh Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. Con Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$2,000 Minne. & St. Louis R. R., Iowa Extn., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., (Cent. Trust Co. Certf.)
$3,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (St. Paul Div.) 1st Mtge. Convt. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$1,000 New-York & New-England R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$4,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
1-sh. New-York Metal Exchange.
(By order of Administratrix.)
28 shs. S. S. White Dental Manfg. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$706 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. 10 p. c. Certf.
75 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. Prefd.
5 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
25 shs. Celluloid Co.
$10,000 Colonial City Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
47 shs. New-York Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
35 shs. 4th National Bank.
18 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
10 shs. Wallace Food Co., (Reed & Carnrick.)
20 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Jersey City.
100 shs. 6th Av. R. R. Co.
25 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Southern Cotton Oil Co. common.
100 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
45 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Jersey City.
5 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
3 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$5,000 Central Gas Light Co., N. Y., 6 p. c. Certfs.
35 shs. Maryland Coal Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Ibex Mine & Smelting Co.
$50,000 Kearney Electric Co. 1 6 p. c. Bds., 1909. (Hypd.)
20 shs. State Trust Co.
6 shs. Lincoln Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
200 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
3,000 shs. Distilling & Cattle Feeding Co. stock.
2,000 shs. Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. do.
500 shs. Tenn. Coal & Iron R. R. Co. com. do.
200 shs. Barney & Smith Car Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Washington Trust Co.
40 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
$20,000 Oregon Pacific R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Certf. of Dep.
800 shs. Oregon Pacific R. R. Co.
$24,000 County of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
150 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Prefd.
1,400 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. com.
$50,000 Texas, Santa Fé & Northern R. R. Syndicate Subscription Certf., (ex Bds. of the County of Santa Fé.)
100 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated, $100 each.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
600 shs. Kensington & Pembrooke Iron Mining Co., $25 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shs. Kensington & Pembrooke R. R. Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
50 shs. Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
5 shs. National Patent Wood-Preserving Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
In accordance with the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Birmingham, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 9, 1895, at 3 P. M., to March 22, 1895, at 10 A. M.
W. L. SIMS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MOHAWK AND ADIRONDACK RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of said company, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Inspectors of Election and Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will be opened at two o'clock, and will close at four o'clock P. M.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MALONE AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of said company, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Inspectors of Election and Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will be opened at two o'clock, and will close at four o'clock P. M.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

THE STERLING MOUNTAIN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Sterling Mountain Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of William B. Anderson, attorney at law, No. 44 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 2, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1895. JAY COOKE, Jr., Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.
C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

No More Smelts or Pacific Halibut.
From The Boston Globe.
Smelts have been banished from the tables of the epicures, the law of Massachusetts forbidding their sale in this State after March 15, till another season. In their place the market has welcomed shad and shad roe. No more halibut is expected from the Pacific this season. The total amount shipped across the Continent to date has been estimated at 1,400,000 pounds.

RAKING OVER FUEL BILLS

Cost of Coal for Jersey's State House Almost Quadrupled

AND VERY BAD COAL FURNISHED, TOO

The Senate Investigating Committee Also Learns Something About the Rebuilding of the Capitol.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—The special committee of the Senate to investigate State House expenditures during the last five years, and other matters, met again in the Senate Chamber this morning. The floor and galleries were crowded with spectators.

Counsellor Corbin opened proceedings by submitting in evidence a number of checks given by Mullins & Co. to "Barney" Ford, ex-Superintendent of the State House. Most of the checks are "suspects," the stub books showing erasures or other peculiar marks. Mullins & Co. is the furniture firm which supplied all the furniture to the State House during Ford's term of office. The checks aggregated in amount $5,997.

Mr. Corbin said that these figures proved that a 10 per cent. commission had been paid on all the furniture supplied for the old State House and 20 per cent. on all the furniture supplied for the new part of the building.

Eugene J. Murphy, the discharged bookkeeper of Mullins & Co., again went on the stand. He testified that Mullins & Co.'s ledgers showed that the checks in question had been charged to nobody. The money has simply disappeared from the cash account. Murphy was cross-examined by Senator Daly, and admitted that in all the evidence he gave against Mullins & Co. he was prompted by a spirit of retaliation for his discharge.

"You were discharged for playing the races, I believe?" said Senator Daly.

"Yes, so they said," was the reply.

The witness added that Daniel Moriarty, the junior partner of Mullins & Co., frequently drove him to the Guttenberg racetrack. Both members of the firm were racetrack gamblers, and he frequently placed money with the bookmakers for them. He was often allowed to leave the store for that purpose.

Mr. Corbin then called the committee's attention to the State House fuel bills. For the seven years preceding 1892 the coal bills averaged $1,865.64 per year. For the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 the average yearly expenditure for coal was $7,122. The new Assembly Chamber is twice as large as the old one, but counsel said it required but little more coal to heat it.

William Letts, who had been fireman in the State House for fourteen years, testified that nearly all the coal for the last four years was supplied by Major Michael Hurley of Trenton. It was bad coal, sometimes. He complained to Superintendent Ford about it, and Ford said:

"When the coal is bad, send it back. There is no commission in this coal."

Complaining against it, the witness said, did no good. Superintendent Ford continued to receive it. In Winter about five and a half tons of coal were burned each day and in Summer something less than two tons. This provides for electric power and steam heat.

Thomas E. Boyd, chief engineer at the State House under Ford, said the loads of coal received at the State House weighed a ton and a quarter. It was weighed at Hurley's yards, never on public scales. The receipt slips were destroyed from time to time as they accumulated.

William Dorsey, bookkeeper for Major Michael Hurley, was called to the witness stand. He was asked to produce the books showing the receipts of coal at the State House. He hadn't them, he said. Mice had eaten them up.

"Well," said Mr. Corbin, "show us your receipt books for 1893 and 1894."

"We haven't them," said the witness.

"Who ate those books?" asked Mr. Corbin, amid great laughter.

"Nobody; we burned them," replied the witness.

He added that the receipts accumulated fast, and they were burned to make room for others.

"Well," exclaimed Mr. Corbin, "you were subpoenaed to bring the right books. Please produce them."

"Mice ate them up," said the witness, and again every one laughed heartily.

Counselor Corbin called the committee's attention to the fact that, although Ford received a salary first of $2,000 per year, and later of $3,000 per year as Superintendent of the State House, he drew several thousand in addition for superintending during the period of the rebuilding of the Assembly Chamber. This was done upon the recommendation of James Moylan, the architect of the new chamber, and upon the approval of Gov. Abbett. A bill to increase Ford's salary after it had been raised to $3,000, failed in the Legislature, and this money was given to Ford to "make it up" to him.

Architect Moylan testified that Ford was not an artisan, but had spent much time looking after the work.

Moylan said that he was more of a civil engineer than an architect, and for many years he was connected with railroad construction. He drew the specifications for the plant for heating and ventilating the Senate and Assembly Chambers.

Only one firm bid for the work, according to his memory. That was the Gouge Ventilating Company. The witness admitted that the Victor Radiator Company received $1,500 for its radiators, while the Gouge Company got $2,700 more for putting the Victor radiators in. This was in addition to $13,680 which the Gouge Company received for the radiators under its contract. Regarding the bids witness said that he knew nothing.

After recess, Edward D. Fox, Executive Clerk in the Governor's office, testified that Gov. Abbett, when his term expired, packed up and shipped to his house all letters, papers, and documents pertaining to his whole term of office. The witness said the plans for heating and ventilating the Senate and Assembly Chambers may have been among the papers taken away by Gov. Abbett. They were not among the records now.

John Bonnell, present custodian of the State House, testified that Superintendent Ford also removed all the documents of that office, and none are now remaining there.

Architect Moylan was recalled, and he contended that the Gouge Company bid separately for the radiators when bidding for the contract to heat and ventilate the Senate and Assembly Chambers. Chairman Voorhees of the committee said it was plain that the State had paid twice for some of this work. The witness, said the Chairman, was probably not aware of this, but the committee was satisfied that it was so.

Major Michael Hurley testified that he received $1,700 on his contract to raise the walls of the old Assembly Chamber. He was allowed to keep a considerable quantity of stone and iron which were not used in the new building.

Asher E. Lambert, who was a carpenter under Superintendent Ford, testified that he and several other men paid by the State assisted in doing the work, for which the State paid Contractor Hurley.

Before adjourning for the day, the committee went to the basement of the State House, and were astonished to see there, in huge piles, hundreds of tons of printed reports of State officers. The State pays large sums for printing, but many of the documents go to waste, not being distributed, as contemplated by law. The committee adjourned till next Friday.

THE NOYES-DANA LIBEL CASE

HEARING ON THE QUESTION AS TO THE INDICTMENT'S VALIDITY.

Further Argument on the Jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Will Be Had Early in April.

There was a hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner John A. Shields in the case of Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun, who is charged with criminal libel by Frank B. Noyes, Treasurer of The Evening Star Publishing Company of Washington, D. C. Mr. Dana was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, and the complainant, Noyes, is seeking to have Mr. Dana's trial take place in Washington.

Commissioner Shields declined to hear any evidence except such as would bear on the question of the identity of Mr. Dana with the defendant named in the indictment. He deemed the evidence on this point sufficient, and released Mr. Dana on his own personal recognizance, to await the issue of a warrant of removal.

After the hearing, the lawyers went before Judge Brown of the United States District Court, and, by argreement, April 2 was set as the time for argument on the question as to whether a warrant of removal should issue. An opportunity will then be afforded Mr. Dana's counsel for going into the merits of the case.

The hearing yesterday took place in Commissioner Shields's office, in the Post Office Building. Mr. Dana was present, and was represented by ex-Judge Jere Wilson of the District of Columbia, and by Elihu Root and Franklin Bartlett of this city. United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane and his assistant, John O. Mott, appeared for the Government. Mr. Dana was accompanied by his son, ex-Park Commissioner Paul Dana.

Mr. Macfarlane offered in evidence the bench warrant and a certified copy of the indictment. Mr. Root objected to them as unauthenticated and as containing hearsay and not sworn evidence. He further objected to them as incompetent and irrelevant. Commissioner Shields admitted them in evidence. Mr. Root declined to admit the identity of Mr. Dana.

Louis Kennedy, a clerk in the United States Marshal's office, identified Mr. Dana as the person on whom he served the warrant on March 8.

Mr. Macfarlane called Thomas Hitchcock, Secretary of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, who testified that Mr. Dana was editor of The Sun.

On cross-examination Mr. Hitchcock told Mr. Root that Mr. Dana had no personal knowledge of the sale or publication of The Sun. Mr. Root asked several questions designed to show that Mr. Dana was in no way concerned in the circulating of The Sun, but the Commissioner said the merits of the case could not be gone into. Mr. Hitchcock said Mr. Dana had lived in this State for twenty-five years, and had never to his knowledge lived in Washington. On the day of the publication of the alleged libel, Mr. Hitchcock said, Mr. Dana was at his post in The Sun office.

"I desire to have it put on record," said Mr. Root, "that I contend that Mr. Dana had nothing to do with the selling of papers in Washington, and that the District of Columbia has no jurisdiction in the case."

Mr. Macfarlane objected to proof on this point. He was sustained by the Commissioner.

Mr. Root offered to prove that Noyes, the complainant, did not live in Washington or in the District of Columbia, but was a registered voter in the Thirteenth Election District of Montgomery County, Maryland. Commissioner Shields said he could not go into that question.

Mr. Root then asked for the discharge of Mr. Dana on the following ground:

First, that no probable cause has been shown for believing or suspecting him guilty of any offense against the laws of the United States.

Second, on the ground that the warrant issued against him was not issued on probable cause.

Third, that the warrant was not supported by oath or affirmation.

Fourth, that the matter alleged as probable cause was not supported by oath or affirmation.

Fifth, that it does not appear that any offense was committed by the defendant within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Sixth, that it affirmatively appears that no offense was committed within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

Commissioner Shields denied the motions. He released Mr. Dana on his own recognizance.

Judge Brown set 2 P. M. two weeks from next Tuesday, April 2, as the hour for argument on the question of issuing a warrant of removal.

"HIS WIFE'S FATHER" WILL REMAIN

Mr. Crane's Engagement at the Fifth Avenue Extended to May.

Comedian William H. Crane was made a very happy man late Saturday night, when arrangements for which negotiations have been in progress for two weeks were concluded, under which his season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been extended for four weeks. Under the original contract the run of "His Wife's Father" here was to end on Saturday, April 13, and two days later Mr. Crane was to begin a four weeks' engagement at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago.

After the first week of the run of "His Wife's Father," Manager H. C. Miner asked Mr. Crane if he would remain longer if arrangements to that end could be made. The comedian was only too willing to remain in New-York. Richard Mansfield was to have succeeded him at the Fifth Avenue, but Mr. Miner succeeded in inducing him to release his time for Crane. This was before Mr. Mansfield had secured the lease of Harrigan's Theatre, but while negotiations for that house were in progress, with every probability of a successful termination.

All that then remained was for Mr. Crane to secure a release from his Chicago engagement, and Manager Joseph Brooks set himself to accomplish this difficult task. Crane is very popular in Chicago, and the fact that his new play had made a great hit in New-York made him even more valuable to Mr. McVicker as an attraction, especially as the Chicago season has not been a brilliantly successful one. Mr. McVicker, however, finally agreed to release Mr. Crane, if Mr. Brooks would furnish him a suitable attraction to take his place.

This, too, proved a hard task. A number of attractions were offered to the Chicago manager, and he declined them all, and for a long time it looked as though the arrangement could not be consummated. Finally, Joseph Arthur came to the front Saturday with an offer to fill Mr. Crane's time with his new play, "Linsey Woolsey," and this arrangement was accepted by Mr. McVicker. Mr. Crane's season at the Fifth Avenue will now continue until the middle of May, and when it closes "His Wife's Father" will have run eleven consecutive weeks.

Democratic Victories.
From The Somerville (N. J.) Messenger, March 13.
The Democratic Party has cause to congratulate itself over the result of the elections in this county yesterday. It elected its candidates for Freeholder in every township where there were vacancies, two of which were Republican strongholds.

WITH CAMERA AND TRIPOD

Annual Show at the Clubrooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers—Those Who Won the Prizes.

There were held last night a reception and an exhibition of members' pictures by the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York at their handsome clubrooms and gallery, in West Thirty-eighth Street, near Broadway.

A large attendance gave hearty appreciation and carefully examined the display of work, ranging from small lantern slides to big carbon enlargements. The coveted blue ribbon, denoting the prize winner, was found on five pictures. Class A, landscapes and marine, was led by Harry Coutant with a most artistic composition of sea, shore, and sky, certainly one of the best of the exhibits, entitled "The Coming Storm." Class B, figure subjects and portraiture, went to Ernest Warrin for his "Swiss Hay Field." Class C, architecture and interiors, was headed by A. L. Simpson with an interior. Mr. Simpson was also the fortunate winner of the special gilt medal, awarded by the President, R. A. B. Dayton, for the best picture in the exhibition.

In Class E, transparencies, including sets of six lantern slides, Charles Simpson was first, while in Class F, scientific subjects, there were no entries. To each winner in his class a silver medal was awarded.

Among other good things were some attractive landscape studies of old houses and trees and seascapes by D. Berger Young; reproductions of black and white drawings by Remington, wonderfully brought out by Davis & Sanford, as were also three carbon portraits and a set of twenty studies of flowers by Cornelius Van Brunt, the glasses colored by Mrs. Cornelius Van Brunt, and shown transparent against an electric light. Taken altogether, the exhibition gave evidence of much advance in the art of photography and showed no less feeling for choice of agreeable subject than skill in developing and printing. The committee, however, could easily improve on the catalogue, which was somewhat jumbled, not easy of reference, and, with one loose leaf, was anything but satisfactory.

THE SAD PLIGHT OF A YOUTHFUL ACTRESS

Suffering from Diphtheria, She Is Forced into a Common Pesthouse.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 18.—Nine-year-old Lillian Graham, who was found to be suffering with diphtheria on Saturday, was committed to the pesthouse, but after her arrival there was kept standing in the cold for one hour because a careless official had neglected to open the house or put it in condition for the reception of patients.

The little girl was a member of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe which appeared at the local theatre Saturday. She played the part of Little Eva. Saturday morning she was discovered to be ill, and the manager of the company took her to Vassar Hospital and tried to secure her admission there, but was refused, as it is only an emergency hospital and not equipped for the treatment of infectious diseases. He then endeavored to have her cared for in some private house, but failed.

Health Officer Wilson was then notified, and he ordered the child sent to the city pesthouse, which was done. A colored girl in the company volunteered to remain behind and nurse the child, and the two were sent to the pesthouse in a carriage. On their arrival at the house, which is a little one-story building standing back in an open lot about a half-mile from the city almshouse, the nurse and her little charge got out of the carriage and found the building locked. They waited in the cold for some one to come, and, after an interval, were noticed by the Superintendent of the Poor, who sent one of his keepers to inquire what the trouble was. When he learned the situation he directed his men to break the door in and build a fire, and care for the ill and half-frozen little girl.

After staying outdoors in a chilly wind and in the snow-covered field for fully one hour, the two were given such shelter as the half-rotten building, which had been unused for six months and was damp and cheerless, could offer to them. When Health Warden Conklin, who has charge of

THIS "COUNT" IN STRAITS

Marschall Must Pay $3,000, or Perhaps He May be Imprisoned.

WAS SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

His "Adopted Sister" Was Recently Divorced by J. Harvey Connell, the Sugar Broker—She Tells Her Story.

Victor Marschall, pseudo Count, will have to pay Marie Elias $3,000 damages for breach of promise, give bail, keep out of the State, or else go to jail. Of late years the "Count" and his "adopted sister" have taken up considerable space in the newspapers.

The Count's weakness seems to be promising marriage in a promiscuous manner, and for some months he has been an exile in New-Jersey, in order to escape a Sheriff's writ leveled against him by a Brooklyn young woman who, like Miss Elias, has a breach-of-promise suit against him.

The "adopted sister," Anna Marie Marschall Connell, was recently divorced by J. Harvey Connell, a wealthy young sugar broker, with an office in Front Street, who lives at 140 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Connell charged that he had been inveigled into a marriage with Anna Marie through the machinations of that enterprising young woman and her "adopted brother," who at that time posed as her full brother, the adopted part of the relationship having only materialized yesterday, when the "Count" was on the witness stand to defend Miss Elias's suit. The Marschalls, according to Mr. Connell, have been playing confidence games for years in this country and Europe on susceptible young gentlemen, who were baited with Anna Marie's large, soulful eyes and fine figure.

Miss Elias was employed as a sort of companion and domestic in the Marschall household at the time of Mr. Connell's matrimonial experience, and she gave a great deal of the testimony that helped the sugar broker to get a decree. In her breach of promise suit Miss Elias asked $10,000, and the jury before which the case was tried in the City Court, Chief Justice Ehrlich presiding, awarded her $3,000.

When the case was begun Friday the "Count" was not in court, and the Judge ordered that he must be present at the next session, or that some explanation should be forthcoming. The defense alleged that he was sick, while the plaintiff's counsel intimated that he was in jail in Newark.

To show how groundless this insinuation was, the "Count" appeared in court at an unusually early hour yesterday, and as soon as Judge Ehrlich took his seat the "Count" was called to the witness chair by his lawyer. He denied Miss Elias's story. He said he had never paid any attention to the girl, who was simply a domestic in his household.

On cross-examination the witness explained a little about his family affairs. He said that Anna Maria was his adopted sister. She was "a real Countess," being the Countess of Willersdorfer. The Countess, who was present in court, became overcome during this testimony, and after a time left the room, sobbing, but quickly returned. The witness added, with vehemence:

"The newspapers have told many stories about her. They are not true."

He then said that his real name was Krebs, but that he had taken the name Marshall when he went to England from Austria. He did not claim "to be a Count himself," he added. He had been on bad terms with his family in Vienna, and had been divorced from his wife there. Once, when he went home to see his mother, who was very sick, he found Anna Maria there. His mother introduced her to him, and told him she had adopted her, because Anna Maria had taken care of her so nicely during her illness.

The "Countess," Anna Maria, was then called. She gave her name as Anna Maria Connell.

Besides negative testimony regarding Miss Elias's actions at her house, the "Countess" undertook to blacken the girl's character. She said that only on Sunday she had played the detective and had watched the girl in an apartment in Second Street.

The cross-examination brought the "Countess" to the verge of hysterics. She said that as a young girl she had gone by the name of Habel. A question as to the time of her leaving her mother's house and going to live in Vienna provoked a spell of weeping, which lasted for some time.

"What was your object in coming to America with Marschall?"

"To find a relative who was supposed to be over here," replied the "Countess," drying her eyes and giving the jury a fine view of her pretty eyes.

"When did you take the name Marschall?"

"When I left Vienna."

"What occupation did you have in Vienna?"

"I lived with Mr. Marschall's mother."

"Were you ever on the stage?"

"I never was. That is all newspaper talk." This with stinging indignation.

The Judge asked the "Countess" as to her means of subsistence. She said she had no money, but hoped to get some from Mr. Connell, as his suit against her had not been "finally settled."

This finished the "Countess's" testimony, and, after a number of other witnesses had been called, the case was given to the jury. They had hardly filed out of the courtroom when the "Countess" had an attack of hysteria, and she had to be carried out into the open air, where she soon revived.

Counsel for the defendant, being apprehensive that Marschall might perhaps be arrested on some other charge, asked the court to issue instructions that he was privileged from arrest while returning home from court. This was done.

THE MISSES JONES CAPITULATE.

Willing Now to Settle with Their Nephews and End Litigation.

Those redoubtable maiden ladies, the Misses Caroline and Frances Ogden Jones, after defiantly facing incarceration in a cell rather than yield to the decision of a Justice of the Supreme Court, have capitulated.

For years the Misses Jones have been engaged in giving legal battle to their two nephews, Alexander McKenzie Jones and William E. Jones, and their sister-in-law, the mother of the nephews, Mrs. Alice McKenzie Jones. They have finally compromised, and all the lawsuits in the Jones family are withdrawn.

Mrs. Caroline Ogden McCagg, mother of the Misses Jones, died in Chicago some years ago, leaving a large estate. She made provision for her son William Ogden Jones, but he died before she did, and by the contents of the will she appointed her two daughters trustees of the share left for her son, to be held by them for the benefit of his children, Alexander McKenzie, William E., and Julie H. Jones, the last now the wife of T. Goodwood Macfie of London.

The aunts had a difference with the young men because Alexander determined to marry without consulting them, and William E. was not being educated according to their ideas. They shut off the boys' income, but continued to pay the daughter what she was entitled to. The value of the trust estate is about $206,000.

The young man and their mother began suit in the Supreme Court to compel the payment of their income, and for the removal of the Misses Jones as trustees. The case was tried before Justice Andrews. He found in favor of the young men, and ordered the removal of the aunts as trustees of the fund.

The aunts declared that the distribution of the income was discretionary with them. Justice Andrews held otherwise, and ordered them to pay each of the boys $5,000 within a certain time from the accumulated income.

The ladies declined to pay this, and they were adjudged in contempt of court. Before the Sheriff got after them they left the jurisdiction of the court and took up their abode in their Newport residence. Subsequently they consented to pay the money rather than go to jail.

Now they have agreed to settle the litigation by dividing the trust fund equally among the three children. The share of Alexander is to be held in trust for him during his life; that of his brother William is to be given to him when he becomes of age, and that of the sister, Mrs. Macfie, is to be held for her until she reaches the age of twenty-five. She and William E. are to receive the income of their shares in the meantime. The accumulated income amounts to about $15,000, and out of this the expenses of the litigation are to be paid.

SHERIFF SEIZED FOUR HORSES.

He Also Got a Cup Supposed to Belong to E. S. Stokes.

Messrs. William E. D. and Edward S. Stokes had another go at each other yesterday in court, this time before a Sheriff's jury.

W. E. D. Stokes has a judgment for about $40,000 against Edward S. Under this judgment an execution was issued on Saturday and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Butler.

He seized four horses at Durland's Riding Academy, and also a silver cup, which was to be offered as a prize at the annual show to be held at the academy next week. William Durland claimed that he had a lien on the horses for their keep, and to settle this question the matter was presented to the Sheriff's jury yesterday.

Mr. Durland was examined and testified that his claim amounted to $571.12, and was the balance of a running account with Edward S. Stokes since 1887 for the board of the horses. He generally kept five there. Mr. Durland could not tell the value of the horses, neither could he tell whether Mr. Stokes was the actual owner of them, but he had contracted to pay for their keep. He knew that several other people claimed the horses as theirs. Mr. Stokes paid about $250 a month ago on the bill.

As to the silver cup, Mr. Durland testified that, while this cup appeared to be given in the name of Edward S. Stokes, the fact was, he had never authorized him to purchase it. He said it was only a small silver cup, of no great value, and that he had put it up in Mr. Stokes's name because he had formerly given a prize of a similar kind.

Edward S. Stokes had a one-third interest in the riding academy at one time, but that interest had been bought out, Mr. Durland said.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the lien claimed by Mr. Durland, and assessed the value of the property at $3,000.

William E. D. Stokes will give a bond in double the value of the property seized by the Sheriff, in order to indemnify him against any loss, and the property will be sold. William E. D. Stokes declared that he would endeavor to have the property sold as soon as possible—probably this week.

CONTEST THEIR FATHER'S WILL.

Robert L. Darragh Had Left to Each of Them the Sum of $500.

Robert L. Darragh's children say that their father's second wife influenced him in cutting them off in his will with a bequest of $500, and a similar bequest to their mother, from he was divorced.

Mr. Darragh was a well-known builder and left about $75,000. When he died, on June 19 last, proceedings brought by his children in the Supreme Court were pending to have his sanity passed on.

Mr. Darragh executed his will on March 23 last. Under it he appointed his widow, Laura, and his friend, Edgar Whitlock, as executors. He left $500 to each of the children of his first wife, Elizabeth, with the exception of his daughter, Luanna Davison of Clifton, S. I., to whom he gave a mortgage on her house for $2,684. The other children are Thomas A. Darragh, Emma F. Whitely, Margaret A. Whitton, and Mary, Lucinda, and Carrie Darragh.

For his first wife, from whom he was divorced about eighteen years ago, and who lives at 2,308 Seventh Avenue, with the daughters Lucinda and Carrie, he provides as follows: "To her who was formerly my wife, Elizabeth, I give and bequeath the sum of $500."

The residue of the estate he left to his second wife, who had lived with him up to the day of his death. He says in his will:

"These specific bequests are made to the children, because during my life they have received quite a deal of money from me, and the residue of the estate, which has diminished of late years, is none too much for my faithful wife, Laura A. Darragh."

The contestants are Thomas A. Darragh, Mrs. Emma F. Whitely, Margaret A. Whitton, and Luanna Davison.

The hearing of the contest was begun yesterday before Surrogate Arnold, Charles W. Brooke appearing for the contestants.

TWO HUSBANDS, ONE WIFE.

Michael O'Brien and William B. Staley Tell Their Troubles in Court.

Two indignant husbands, married to the same woman, told Justice Ingraham all about their troubles yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The principal was Michael O'Brien, husband No. 1, who called William B. Staley, husband No. 2, as a witness in a divorce suit began by Mr. O'Brien.

Husband No. 1 took the stand first. He testified that he was married to the defendant in Utica in 1892. She gave her name as Lena M. Klein. A few days before their marriage, O'Brien said the defendant told him that she had been married before to a man named William B. Staley, but that Staley was dead. Afterward he found out that Staley was very much alive, and he brought suit.

Mr. Staley's turn came next. He said that he had married Lena M. Klein in Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1879. He was handed a photograph of Mrs. O'Brien and swore that she was Lena Klein, his wife.

"Are you anxious to live with her again?" asked Justice Ingraham.

"No, I don't want her," replied Staley, with vehemence.

Decision was reserved.

DENIES HIS NIECE'S CHARGES.

Henry B. Slaven's Testimony as Concerns His Brother's Estate.

The suit of Mrs. Eva Depierris against her uncle, Henry B. Slaven, was continued yesterday before Justice Ingraham in the Supreme Court, Special Term.

Mrs. Depierris is the daughter of Moses A. Slaven, who died in 1886. Mr. Slaven was the senior member of the firm of Slaven Brothers, contractors on the Panama Canal. They had valuable contracts on the Panama Canal, obtained in Paris, and formed the American Contracting and Dredging Company, in this city, to carry out these contracts. It is asserted that the stock they held yielded them nearly $5,000,000 before the Panama collapse came and work was stopped.

Moses A. Slaven left a will giving his entire fortune to his widow, who was his second wife, and who afterward married Henry B. Slaven, so that the entire fortune made out of Panama is now under the control of Henry B. Slaven.

Mrs. Depierris asserts that the will in favor of her stepmother was made by her father in order to keep his property intact until the Panama contracts were finished, and that afterward the estate was to be equally divided.

She declares that her uncle told her this himself, saying that he had made a solemn promise to his brother that he would wind up the Panama work and then make the division of the estate, having been named as executor in the will.

These facts were brought out last week, when Mrs. Depierris and her husband, one of the former proprietors of the Hotel Bayard, were on the stand.

The defendant denied all of Mrs. Depierris's material allegations yesterday. The case will go one to-day.

Appeal in Cloakmakers' Cases.

Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision upon the motion made over a week ago, at the instance of Freedman Brothers, cloakmakers doing business at 562 Broadway, for an injunction to prevent suits being prosecuted by employes begun during the cloakmakers' strike for alleged breach of contract.

The Judge is of the opinion that the injunction previously granted should be vacated, but as the matter is one of importance, and the question whether a temporary injunction shall in any case be continued until the trial, rests in the discretion of the court. He says that if Freedman Brothers shall take an appeal from the order vacating the injunction within five days, and will stipulate to argue the appeal at the April General Term, a stay of proceedings upon the order vacating the injunction will be granted.

FEDERAL COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 219—Anthony F. Seeberger, Collector, &c., vs. Wright & Lawther Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company.—In error to Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 746—J. T. Stokes et al. vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the Southern District of Alabama.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 793—James T. Shields, Jr., receiver, &c., vs. John Coleman et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—Order of Jan. 31, 1894, overruling the motion of appellant to vacate the order appointing a temporary receiver and directing him to take possession of the railroad property, set aside; costs in this court to be paid by the appellees and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court.

No. 811—Henry N. Frisbie vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 100—Jacob Michels vs. George P. Olmstead.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 690—Henry Morgan, guardian, &c., et al. vs. J. E. Potter, guardian, &c., et al.—On a certificate from the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—First question certified answered in the negative.

No. 102—Lucien Baker vs. Samuel N. Wood et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a direction to enter a decree for complainant in conformity with the opinion of this court.

No. 716—The Chicago, Kansas and Western Railroad Company vs. Clifford R. Pontius.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 880—The Mexican National Railroad Company vs. Joseph A. Davidson, and No. 876—Joseph A. Davidson vs. The Mexican National Railroad Company.—On certificates from the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Both questions certified answered in the negative.

No. 7 (original)—The State of California, complainant, vs. Southern Pacific Company.—Bill in equity.—Dismissed, with costs.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. — —Charles P. Barrett vs. The United States.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and that record be printed at public expense denied.

No. 422—The State of New-York, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing on the merits.

No. 622—The United States vs. Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief, &c.—Motion to recall mandate and reform the judgment denied.

No. 911 and 912—John H. Durland vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and causes assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term.

Nos. 110 and 111—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company vs. McElroy and H. Wilson.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Texas.—Dismissed, with costs.

No. 946—Lem Moon Sing, appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Maxwell Evarts for the appellant.

No. 923—The Wabash Western Railway vs. Joseph Drow.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth District.—Submitted by Frederic D. McKeney, in behalf of Alfred Russell, for the plaintiff in error, in support of the petition, and Edwin F. Coneley for the defendant in error, in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until Monday, March 25, when the day call will be as follows: Nos. 11, (original,) 928, 822, 58, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

125—Henderson vs. Steamship City of St. Augustine. 126—St. Augustine Steamship Company vs. Henderson. 124—Miller vs. O'Brien. 129—Swift vs. Eames Vacuum Brake Company. 115—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Ferryboat Princeton. 132—Sawyer vs. Cleveland Iron Company. 133—New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Blessing. 135—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Stafford. 136—Killien vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 138—United States vs. Harden.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity Calendar.

1—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 2—National Machine Company vs. Brewster. 3—Thompson & N. Company vs. California V. Company. 4—Collins vs. Gleason. 5—American City Railway vs. Mayer, &c. 6—Hummely vs. Guggenheim. 7—Huber vs. Guggenheim. 8—Beyer vs. Guggenheim. 9—Alder vs. Guggenheim. 10—Reichenbach vs. Guggenheim. 11—Goldy vs. Guggenheim. 12—Clark Transportation Company vs. Armitage. 13—Reminder Lock Company vs. Adler. 14—McKay & Copeland Lasting Machine Company vs. Bay State S. & L. Company. 15—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 16—A. B. Dick Company vs. Wichelman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

87—Appleton Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 16—Acti Antonio Lamrana vs. Howes. 105—Mecke vs. Steamship A. Lambana. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner W. S. Jordan. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & C. Dredging Company. 60—Connel vs. Tug C. R. Stone. 76—Bloodgood vs. Scow Mayflower. 41—Mell vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker. 42—Mell vs. Canalboat J. H. Root. 43—Mell vs. Canalboat Jennie and Carrie. 56—Snow vs. Steamboat City of Lowell.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of the alleged will of Kate L. Landy.—Argued by Daniel G. Rollins for appellant, P. H. Vernon and H. B. Closson for respondents.

Richard P. McBride vs. Frank O. Chamberlain and another, as administrators, &c.—appellants.—Argued by John Gillette for appellants, Henry M. Field for espondent.

City of Schenectady, appellant, vs. Catharine A. Furman et al., as executors, &c.—Argued by S. W. Jackson for appellant, Robert J. Landon for respondent.

The day calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 171, 19, 172, 154, 174, 178, 180, 181.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Fischel vs. Margovitz.
Class III.—2—Lansing vs. Tompkins.
Class IV.—3—Brown vs. Thompson. 4—Breet vs. Montauk Iron Works. 5—Breese vs. McWalters. 6—Cutting vs. Garnsey.
Class V.—7—Zoccolo vs. Connors.
Class VI.—8—Davis vs. Davis.
Class VII.—9—Seelig vs. Lamoureux. 10—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 11—St. Louis Stamping Company vs. Piper. 12—Wall vs. Waterbury. 13—Unger vs. Tarnobizag Dzikow Young Men's Association. 14—Fort Wayne Electric Corporation vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 15—Wild vs. Miller. 16—Zeigler vs. Bonwell. 17—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Foster. 18—Hart vs. Marx. 19—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Young. 20—Allen vs. Allen. 21—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 22—Erlengotten vs. Sudhaus. 23—Laino vs. Frank. 24—Cummins vs. Campbell. 25—Mander vs. Low. 26—Livingard vs. Husted. 27—Ulster Bluestone Company vs. Johnson. 28—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 29—United States National Bank vs. Western National Bank. 30—Matter of Automatic Phonograph Exhibition Company. 31—Matter of College Place. 32—Rubenstein vs. Klein. 33—Matter of United States Transfer and Exchange Association. 34—Lynch vs. Clark. 35—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c. 36—Sneckner vs. Sneckner. 37—Brien vs. Walsh. 38—Munn vs. Munn. 39—Matter of Melrose Avenue. 40—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 41—Matter of Eximer & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law and Fact.—2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1981—Constable vs. Hardenbergh. 2065—Hardenbergh vs Hardenbergh. 2089—Butler vs. Weeks. 2163—Manihofer vs. Mittnacht. 2070—Armandino vs. Fassano. 2153—Korn vs. Korn. 2209—Rau vs. Bernhold. 2219—De Tenouveave vs. McKinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold 2260—Federgreen vs. Blanner. 2655—People ex rel. American Flag Company vs. Barker. 2117—Hall vs. Ocean and Seneca Consolidated Mining Company. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 2080—American Soda Fountain Company vs. Farragut Fire Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2886—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 625—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term room. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2178—Moinehan vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. 2918—Howard vs. Edison United Phonograph Company. 104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same. 2927—Greenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 952—New-Haven Steamboat Company vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 953—Same vs. same. 162—Liberty Insurance Company, 156½—Buschman vs. Templars of Liberty of America. 6220—Krauss vs. Gottfried Kruger Brewing Company. 2484—Moore vs. Walters. 2867—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2901—Vandenburgh vs. United Life Insurance Company. 677—Flanagan vs. New-York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad Company. 2845—Cleary vs. Henjes. 2846—Flannery vs. same. 2904—Byrne vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2669—Geibel vs. Elwell. 2667—Cotter vs. Blanc. 2788—Morelli vs. Ferretti. 5972—Wiggins vs. King. 837½—Industrial Trust Company vs. New-York Belting and Packing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3208.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Humpfner vs. Humpfner. 13—Ulhorn vs. Ulhorn.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

52—Will of Sophia Moss. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

688—Kent vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 156—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 254—Hageman vs. same. 255—Same vs. same. 118—Burkhart vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 280—Weill vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 128—Stimmel vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Fishel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 151—Sweeney vs. same. 154—Barney vs. same. 155—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

631—Mazanec vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 791—Stover vs. Chasse. 592—Pallatchek vs. Grieff.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

862—Bailey vs. Davis. 1062—O'Hara vs. Baumann. 634—Martin vs. The Mayor, &c. 1218—Roan vs. Parton. 1090—Grossman vs. Rosenberg. 716—Grodel vs. Lyon. 1167—Pichot vs. Girard. 1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 427—Haff vs. Thornberg.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1201—Fisher vs. Kopyle. 1863—Matthews vs. Schwarzler. 1864—Same vs. same. 816—McMulkin vs. Owen. 833—Brown vs. Cowen. 858—O'Neil vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 983—Loulza vs. Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company. 1186—Dutton vs. Birns. 1108—Smith vs. Gilman. 960—Tilghman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

994—O'Brien vs. Bonner. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

185—Estate of Julia E. Downey.

Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Edwin P. Ludington, Mary Law, Catharine M. Baldwin, Martin Mackey, Anna Guest. At 2 P. M.: Albert P. Stirtivant, Mary Delaney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will.—998—Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1373—Bremmer vs. Hallanan. 1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1403—Fleming vs. Brauer. 643—Muller vs. Kiehl. 1384—Bradley Salt Company vs. Weitzer. 1309—Jacobs vs. Weil. 1374—Kallisher vs. Galewski. 324—Peiser vs. Strauss. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1426—Gluck vs. Damon. 1414—Horwitz vs. Simpson. 3467—Hanna vs. Gorman. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1148—Rumpf vs. Perkins. 1169—Rycroft vs. Jacobson. 1305—Reiss vs. Goldstein. 1549—Underhill vs. Chapman. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1282—Gilligan vs. Vogel. 1280—Sparrow vs. Barber. 1231—Moss vs. Ball Engine Company. 1135—Weld vs. Mead. 2016—Kilee vs. Grant. 1296—Stewart vs. Bunker. 746—Moore vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1340—Herrmann vs. Goldman. 1346—Steiner vs. Lally. 116—Devine vs. Courtney. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 3006—Reid vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1125½—Shearer vs. Lindsay. 1364—Finellte vs. Gluck. 1462—Lawrence vs. Barbour. 1440—Spector vs. Colyer. 1496—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1508—Johnson vs. Friedhoff. 219—Blank vs. Spees. 220—Herrman vs. same. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohe. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 1580—Dattlebaum vs. Retschaft. 3531—Luaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 1501—Leib vs. Guvan. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 1589—Garbett vs. Gedney. 1591—Prial vs. Mars. 1592—Vincent vs. Schneider. 39—Schulberg vs. Gutterman. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 308—Hartung vs. Wraefelaer. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlansky. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1190—Powa vs. Duane. 1220—Gowing vs. Warner. 170—Nosh vs. Lieber. 189—Block vs. Dattelbaum. 962—Liebermann vs. Vermilyea.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3727—Schell vs. Condit. 3552—Perns vs. Alexander. 3554—Heine vs. Hardcastle. 3757—Woods vs. Shiel. 3702—Watertown Paper Company vs. Hogan. 3774—Friedlander vs. Kass. 3581—Molbins vs. Mueller.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—176—Connell vs. Seandle.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1596.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—George Dougherty. 2—Martin Hefferman. 3—Andrew J. Bunce. 4—Henry T. King. 5—Oscar Ashmann. 6—Samuel J. K. Adler and William L. Vanderzee. 7—John Cameron and John Sowcraft. 8—Frank Morgan and Daniel Bland. 9—William Oblott. 10—John Moore. 11—Albert Beichte. 12—Jacob Wirth.

Pleadings.—1—Frank Holonbek. 2—Frank E. Smith. 3—Frederick Fisher. 4—Daniel Dougherty. 5—Charles Morris. 6—Joseph Drouby.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Andrew Hughes. 2—John Gorevan. 3—John Nelson. 4—William Green. 5—Joseph Austerowich. 6—William Fowler. 7—Edward Marnow and Samuel Schwartz. 8—Thomas C. Mantell. 9—John H. Hurley. 10—Charles D'Ella. 11—Charles Patchi. 12—Edward Ressler. 13—Joseph Rundbach. 14—William Dattelbaum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—David L. Kellam. 2—Charles O. Leighton. 3—Patrick Walsh. 4—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Rauschert. 5—Charles Miller. 6—Louis Wischinsky, Leah Wischinsky, Benjamin Weiss, and Samuel Kaplan. 7—John Egan and Frederick Bumell. 8—Abraham Harris, John Donohue, and Joseph McGovern. 10—Thomas McLean, John Leyden, and Michael Walthers. 11—George Moore. 12—William Moore and Denis Sullivan. 13—Thomas Spriggins. 14—May Wallace Boyle, allas Leah Bernard. 15—Samuel Schiffmon. 16—Michael Meyer. 17—Tillie Hirschfield. 18—Bernard Lichtenberg. 19—George Williams. 20—Lena Schwartz. 21—Bernard Habeman. 22—Frank Wolf. 23—Annie Friedberg. 24—James Morris. 25—Frank McGuire.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.

Picken vs. Rider—Robert D. Murray. People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank—Hamilton Odell. Hirsch vs. Alsdorf—Robert D. Murray. Just vs. Just—Frederick Smyth. Leggett vs. Furtick—James J. Nealls. Matter of Loder—Charles H. Truax. Richert vs. Quirk—Frederick Smyth.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.

Frank vs. Burrows—Wright Holcomb.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.

Matter of L'Artiste Publishing Company—Louis Hanneman.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Part I.—Brown, J. Part II.—Stover, J.

775—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gabb. 842—Clifford vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 549—Ellis vs. Barberie. 557—Macalduff vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 872—King vs. Farley. 870—Glas vs. Vogel. 417—Tuley vs. Adams. 549—McCormick vs. Frausen. 1396—Van Name vs. Van Name. 333—Everett vs. Lowman. 776—Friedman vs. Crowell. 317—Granite Company vs. Craig. 883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 426—Leffman vs. Churchill. 887—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 888—Burford vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 786—Durdy vs. Stewart and another. 2045—Lehman vs. Blum. 1385-1386—McGinley and McKay vs. McAdam. 420—Downey vs. Williamson. 878—Seitz vs. Dwyer. 382—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 320-321—Sexton vs. Behrens. 478—Griswold vs. Little. 685—Searles vs. Jenkins. 785—Heinz vs. Broklyn Heights Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 898.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.

65—Levey vs. Brierlein. 71—Buckley vs. Walsh. 36—Fetzer vs. Noell. 38—Kittie vs. Lake. 39—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Jansen. 86—Garvey vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 215—People ex rel. Jones vs. Squier, Commissioner, &c. 68—McIntosh vs. Larkin. 142½—Agresta vs. Spazali. 169—Sedgwick and others vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 170—Unger vs. same. 217—Pacheteau vs. Prendergast. 123—Case vs. Newton. 116—Ross vs. Brooke et al.

CITY COURT.—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

479—Warren vs. Donnelly. 1072—O'Malley vs. Callaghan. 1941—Linen, administrator, vs. Holsten. 1215—Brady, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 880—Olsen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 799—Magrath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1289—Donlon, infant, &c., vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1213—McCormick vs. City of Brooklyn. 1230—Flynn vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1288—Reynolds, infant, vs. Anderson. 661—Muller, administrator, vs. Brookl

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ITEMS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Large Plot on St. Nicholas Avenue Disposed of—To-Day's Auction Offerings.

Mr. James Flanagan has sold to a builder, for improvement, the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 229 feet on the former by 125 feet on the latter, at about $105,000.

Mr. C. G. Judson has sold to Louis Bowsky the two four-story limestone-front American basement dwellings, 272 and 276 West Ninety-fourth Street, each 15 by 102.2.

Mr. George F. Johnson has bought the two three-story brick dwellings 22 and 24 First Street, north side, between the Bowery and Second Avenue, 40 by 80.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for Henry F. Cook the four-story stone-front dwelling 9 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 70 by 102.2.

Mr. J. O. Meyer of Buffalo, who bought the Robert B. Minturn property at Dobbs Ferry last August, has resold twelve acres of the water front to William F. Foster, at $40,000. Mr. Foster already owned the Field property, adjoining. He will make extensive improvements. Mr. Meyer has also sold to W. Ward Tompkins six acres of the Minturn property fronting on Broadway, Dobbs Ferry.

The lot on the north side of Fifty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, hitherto reported sold, brought $60,000.

Among the parcels to be sold at auction to-day is the five-story and basement brick building 36 Orchard Street. The sale, which will be by Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., is by order of the East Side Bank, and is a peremptory one.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, E. A. Cruikshank, the three three-story brick dwellings 252 to 256 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, beginning 40 feet west of the Boulevard, each 20 by 100.8. They brought, respectively, $17,000, $17,200, and $18,400.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auction sale, 36 Orchard Street, east side, between Canal and Hester streets, 25 3⅛ by 62.2 by irregular, five-story and basement brick building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzoff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,860.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Edmund T. Oldham, referee, 50, 52, and 54 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, beginning 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $15,700.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 155 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,000; on prior mortgage, $25,500.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 6 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick double flat.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 86 and 88 Forsyth Street, east side, 62.6 feet south of Grand Street, 38.4 by 100 by 30.6 by 70 by jog 7.2 by 30, five-story brick store and lofts.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, 708 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 405.6 feet east of Willis Avenue, 17.10 by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story and basement brick and stone front dwelling.

By Mr. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 70 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 30 by 100.5, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $3,200; on prior mortgage, $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Forty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, three-story brick office and stable, by Frederick Opperman, Jr., of 330 East Forty-fifth Street; cost, $7,500.

No. 117 East Twenty-seventh Street, by William Slohite of 430 Gold Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $15,000.

Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, North River, by the City of New-York, iron sheds, piers, Nos. 38 and 39 North River; cost $5,000.

Nos. 192 and 194 Liberty Street, by David Parish, alterations to seven-story office building; cost, $1,000.

No. 204 East Forty-first Street, by A. Lester Heges, alterations to four-story tenements; cost, $1,500.

Fifty-ninth Street, south side, west of Eleventh Avenue, alterations to seven-story factory by Boeneike & Van Holland; cost, $5,000.

No. 194 Avenue C, by Michael Midlet, alterations to four-story hotel; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold to George Trapp, plaintiff, at $3,750, the three-story brick dwelling, 208 South Second Street, 18.9 by 120, to Jennie Brooks, at $2,425; they sold the two-story frame dwelling, 197 South Fourth Street, 21 by 95, to Elizabeth J. Pertrane, at $9,600; they sold the three-story frame building with store, 550 Marcy Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold at $246 to Lowell M. Palmer the right, title and interest of Catharine A. Sperry in the three-story brick dwelling, 534 Wythe Avenue, 19.6 by 66.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Newkirk Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of East Twenty-eighth Street, two-story and attic detached frame, 21x28, $2,500; Benjamin Driesler, owner.

Newtown Canal, north side, 50 feet west of Varick Street, two-story whiting factory, 25x124; $2,000; William Knappmann & Co., owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 18.

BOSTON AV, s e a, 466.6 ft n e of Perot St, 24.6x72.6x25.7x72.6; Mary Kraft to John N. Kraft.....
SAME PROPERTY; John N. Kraft to Mary Kraft.....
PRIVATE road, e s , on farm of Joseph Delafield, at n w corner of lands of Caleb Van Tassel, near Old Albany Road, 50x100; Thomas Fitch to John Fitzpatrick..... 25
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 111th St, 29.7x106.5x25.2x121.11; Isaac Waldron to Francis Deischler..... 100
MORRIS AV or Place, e s, 25 ft n of 163d or Helen St, 50x100; Charles F. Biele and wife to Emil Biele..... 5,500
84TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 20 x102; Cecilia Keppler to Louisa Fischer.....
CRESTON AV, w s, 760.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.3; Mary Daly to John E. Teehan.....
79TH ST, 226 West; Benjamin Stern to Margaret J. Mace.....
71ST ST, 335 West; Horgan & Slattery to Cornelia L. Phillips.....
50TH ST, n e corner of 1st Av, 19.8x80; Edward C. Stone to Alessandro Bolognesi and another.....
SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Frank and wife to Edward C. Stone.....
INTERIOR gore lots, 104.8 ft w of Bathgate Av, 210.5 ft n of 170th St, 50x—; Emma Brown to Stephen A. Graves..... 600
ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, 175 ft w of Lisbon Place, 52.3x112.5x50x125; Robert Dickinson to Emily Dickinson.....
148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11 and other property; John Borkel and wife to George E. De Bevoise.....
OPDYKE AV, n s, 700 ft e of 2d St, 100x149.3; J. Warren Greene, referee, to Robert H. Isbell..... 1,000
78TH ST, s s, 154 ft e of Madison Av, 21x102.2; Samuel B. Haines to Mary R. Haines and another.
120TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Acosta Nichols to the Teachers' College.....
67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Stephen V. R. Cooper and wife to Kittie F. Marshall, one-half part..... 1,000
120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50 x100.11, and adjoining property; Jacob Bookman and wife to Tuomey & Bookman..... 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 180th St, 20x100; Pauline Simon to [illegible]ham Goldsmith.....

SHERMAN AV, s s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 150x160; Edward H. Landon and wife to Daniel B. Freedman.....
158TH ST, s s, 100 ft s e of Washington Av, 23.4x100x20.1x100; Herman Gropp and wife to George Stolz 7,100
MORRIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 155th St, 25x85.7x28.8x71.7; Delano C. Calvin, referee, to the John Kress Brewing Company..... 1,500
FRONT ST, 56; Herman Elkau and wife to Henry C. Zimmerman.....
MAIDEN LANE, 153; Hannah F. Street and Annie Irving and Ida K. Fish to Madeline Pierce, ¾ part.....
SAME PROPERTY; Irving Fish, executor of Dean Fish, deceased, to same, ¼ part..... 7,000
SAME PROPERTY; Madeline Pierce to Hannah F. Street and Annie Fish
RIVINGTON ST, 144; David Jacobs to Henry M. Greenberg..... 32,500
21ST ST, s e corner of 11th Av, 100x 101.11; Julia S. Townsend to James R. Floyd.....
1ST AV, 388; Margaretha Binder to Conrad Witt..... 23,000
30TH ST, s s, 139.7 ft e of 2d Av, 21x 98.9; Moritz Koppe and wife to Michael Reilly and wife..... 16,000
25TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25 x98.9; Katie Schmidt to Charles Kanefent.....
SAME PROPERTY; Pauline Werner to same.....
39TH ST, s s, 380.2 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9; Katherine Garrison to Rachel McAuley.....
WEST END AV, n e corner of 79th St, 102.2x125; Eugene A. Hoffman and wife to Harrie A. Quackerbush. 60,000
59TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John Bingold to Maggie Bingold.....
67TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; same to Carolina Heil.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 70th St, 100.5x150; Charles F. Hoffman and wife to Trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel. 180,000
78TH ST, s s, 68 ft e of West End Av, 19.8x71.2; Joseph E. Weed to Arimutha Merritt.....
72D ST, 118 West; Elizabeth G. Buck to Solomon Loeb.....
82D ST, 345 East; Roland C. Calvin, referee, to Catharine W. Cameron. 8,000
MADISON AV, 1,140; Robert Seaman to Charles S. House.....ex. prop. and
54TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.10x100.5; Mary H. Taylor to John F. Becker..... 13,000
58TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25 x100.5; Charles W. West, referee, to Gideon Fountain..... 2,500
123D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 54x 100.11; Robert Berlinger and wife to Julius A. Sachs.....
2D AV, w s, 60.6 ft n of 96th St, 25x 100; John Miller to Anna C. Storner.
127TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 31x99.11; William Riedell to Louisa P. Riedell.....
123D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Stern and wife to Isaac and Julius Meyer .....
8TH AV, n w corner of 137th St, 199.10, to 138th St, x100; Frederick Beck and Charles E. Runk and wives to Henry B. Helmke..... 122,500
147TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Boulevard, Lincoln Av, John Flynn and wife to Richard O'Gorman, Jr.....
105TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; William P. Dixon and wife to Catharine Donovan..... 13,000
133D ST, 156 West; Mary H. Winans to William Dolz..... 12,500
LAFAYETTE ST, s s, 130 ft w of Prospect Av, 25 x irregular; William H. Wright and William J. Praguell and wives to Thomas P. Kelly.....
FOX ST, w s, 66.2 ft n of Home St, 50x67x52.6x83.1; John Reinschmidt and wife to August F. Janssen.....
KING'S BRIDGE to West Farms Road, n corner of Hoffman St, 55.6 x122x50x127; John S. O'Meara to Ellen M. O'Meara, ¼ part..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Hannah J., to the New-York Savings Bank; w s of Park Av, 22.2 ft s of 80th St, 3 years..... $12,000
ABRAHAMS, Louis, and wife to Edmund Hendricks; 22 Catharine St, 5 years.....
DENHAM, Alva H., to George Levinson; 1 night title, &c., to land under will of George G. Sickles, 1 year.....
DONOVAN, Catharine, to William P. Dixon; n s of 105th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 10,000
DAVIS, Mark, to Theodore Nelson; n s of 63d St, 156 ft e of 1st Av, and other property, demand.....
SAME to Theodore Nelson; n s of 76th St, 105 ft e of 3d Av, and other property, demand.....
DISCHLER, Francis, to Isaac Waldron; n e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 111th St, 1 year.....
EPSTEIN, Rachel L., to the Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society; e s of Bowery, 99.7 ft s of Bayard St, leasehold.....
DOLZ, William, to Mary H. Winans; 156 West 133d St, 5 years.....
FAAS, George M., to Wilhelmina Kratsch and another; n s of Stanton St, 25 ft e of Essex St, leasehold.....
FLYNN, John, and wife to Jacob Stern; n s of 147th St, 275 ft w of Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 7,200
FISCHER, Louisa, to Cecilia Keppler; n s of 84th St, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.....
GREENBERG, Henry M., and wife to William L. Raymond, executor, and others; 144 Rivington St, 2 and 3 years..... 32,000
GARSIDE, Abraham, and wife to Irving Savings Institution; n s of 130th St, 281.3 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 7,000
GAINES, Furman V., to the Bradley & Curier Company, (Limited;) w s of St. Nicholas Av, 59.2 ft n of 119th St, demand.....
GRAVES, Stephen A., to Emma Brown; plot in 24th Ward, 104.9 ft w of Bathgate Av, 210.5 ft n of 197th St, gore lots, 2 year..... 300
HILLEBERT, James E., to Edward B. Fellows; s e s of Jerome Av, 229.2 ft n e of 177th St, 3 years.....
HAUSMAN, William, to Joseph Gunder and another; 95 Lewis St, demand..... 4,000
HAUSMAN, William, and wife to Charlotte Hastorf; 95 Lewis St, installments.....
HAINES, Napoleon J., to Thomas F. Jones; n w corner of Alexander Av and 132d St, and other property, demand..... 1,000
HOUSE, Charles S., to James G. Gowdy; w s of Madison Av, 100 ft n of 84th St, 1 year..... 3,500
SAME to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; same property, 3 years..... 20,000
HELMKE, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner 8th Av and 137th St, 1 year.. 70,000
HETTORFF, John H., and another to Clara A. Bowron; w s of Jackson Av, 198.10 ft s of 165th St, demand..... 500
ISBELL, Robert H., to Mary E. Cairns and another; n s of Opdyke Av, 700 ft e of Katonah Av, 3 years..... 4,000
JOHNSON, August F., to John De Hart; w s of Fox St, 66.3 ft n of Home St, 1 year.....
SAME to John Reinschmidt; w s of Fox St, 91.3 ft n of Home St, 1 year..... 325
KANEFEUT, Charles, to Katie Schmidt; n e s of 25th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.....
KRAFT, John N., and another to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e s of Boston Av, 466.6 ft n e of Perot St, installments..... 3,600
MORIARTY, John, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 23d St, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.....
McCOMB, Jane P., to John Tiernarne; w s of 3d Av, 100 ft s of 173d St, 5 years.....
McAULEY, Rachel, to Isabella Lyall; s s of 39th St, 380.2 ft e of 8th Av, 9 years.....
McLAUGHLIN, James, and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 101st St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....
NEWCOMBE, Mary H., and another to William Shillaber; n w corner Central Park West and 84th St, 1 year.....
OWENS, James, to Margaret C. Swanton; 410 Cherry St, 1 year.....
PIERCE, Madeline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 153 Maiden Lane, 3 years..... 13,000
PIEPER, Mary, to Frederick Dinsmuth and wife; s s of 154th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years.....
QUACKENBUSH, Harriet A., to Eugene A. Hoffman; n e corner of West End Av and 79th St, 2 years. 45,000
REILLY, Michael, and wife to Moritz Koppe; s s of 30th St, 139.7 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.....
SPROESSIG, Charles, and wife to A. Hupfel's Sons; w s of Bristow St, 272.6 ft n of Jennings St, and other property, 1 year.....
SPROESSIG, Christiana A., and another to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Bristow St, 272.6 ft n of Jennings St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 2,200
SMULL, Agnes A., to J. H. Purdy; n s of 62d St, 68 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year.....
TUOMEY, Thomas J., and others to Jacob Bookman; s s of 120th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, and other property, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 99,000
TALBOT, Elisha H., and wife to J. J. Little & Co.; 259 West 75th St, demand..... 11,344
WICKHAM, Christopher, and wife to Herbert B. Turner, as trustee; s e s of Vanderbilt Av, 191 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year..... 900

WEISS, John M., to Lucy Faust; n s of 156th St, 49.8 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 900
WITT, Conrad, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of 1st Av, 23 ft s of 20th St, 1 year..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Mary L., to Adelheid Wagner.....
BEADLESTON, William H., and another, trustees of F. N. Shepard, to W. H. Beadleston..... $5,000
BOTTY, Frederick A., and another, to Augusta E. Botty..... 20,217
BOWEN, Augusta E., to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.
DEANE, William C., to Corlies, Macy & Co.....
EPSTEIN, Rachel L., and another to R. H. Macy..... 1 4,500
FELTHOUSEN, Ellen, to W. W. Gage..... 3,333
FULLAN, John J., to J. L. Conway..
GAGE, Wellesley W., to R. H. L. Townsend..... 1 3,500
HERMAN, Simon, to Theresa Levens..... 2,500
HAAS, Leopold, to Herman Joveskof. 4,000
JAFFRAY, Howard S., and another, trustees, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 800
SAMP, to same..... 250,000
MARKS, Marcus M., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.. 85,000
MERINO, Leontine T., to F. M. Thieslot, trustee..... 40,000
TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to I. M. Banks and another, (two assignments)..... 7,500 40,000

Recorded Leases.

THE General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to Gamaliel T. Springsteed; n s of 20th St, 160 ft w of 10th Av, 25x91.11, 21 years.. $450
KELLY, Michael J. and H. J., executors of Thomas Kelly, (deceased,) to Otto Pulitzer and William Scheller; store, &c., 918 6th Av, 6 years.. 2,600
VON HINKEN, Henry, to Hermann Blume; 867 Amsterdam Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,200
CRANE, Alexander B., executor of Elizabeth H. Green, (deceased,) to George M. Faas; n w s of Stanton St, 25 ft n e of Essex St, 25x98, 18 years..... 1
FOLSOM, Thomas W., to the Henry Elias Brewing Company; store, &c., 225 East 92d St, 5 years..... 660
SMITH, Theodore F., to Charlotte Murphy; 345 2d Av, 10 years..... 2,100
SLEFERT, Charles, to Joseph T. Lowery; corner store, 1,285 1st Av, 10 years.....$1,200-1,900
JANTSCH, Frederick G., to Ignace Vrasda; 4 lofts 213 and 215 East 44th St, 3 1-12 years.....$1,100-1,200
FERRARI, Vito S., to Celestino De Marco and another; store, &c., 102 Mott St, 5 years..... 456
FENNELLY, Theresa, and others to Daniel Hession; 410 East 18th St, 5 5-12 years..... 360
MULLER, Augustina, to Raymond Krebs; n s of Tremont Av, 101 ft e of Washington Av, 25x102.2, 5 years. 1,200
McGUIRE, T. J., to C. A. Schmidt; 2 flats, e s, 47o West 159th St, 2 years..... 480

Lis Pendens.

BANK ST, 60; William J. Goman against Thomas E. Goman, administrator, (partition.)
12TH ST, s w corner of Dry Dock St; Joseph W. Dugliss against Arthur Brown, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HESTER ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Eldridge St, 30.10 ft front; John J. Donohue against William R. Wilson, (notice of attachment.)
SAME PROPERTY; First National Bank of Elizabeth against same, (notice of attachment.)
72D ST, n s, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, 125 ft front; Edgecombe Av, n e corner of 136th St; Henry C. F. Koch against Anna E. Lyon, (notice of attachment.)
70TH ST, s s, 393.6 ft w of West End Av, 25 ft front; Thomas A. McIntyre against William B. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
VANDERBILT AV, e s, Lot 30, 24th Ward; William C. Ruber against Mary E. Ruber, (partition.)
6TH AV, w s, 81.8 ft s of 132d St, 19 ft front; American Baptist Home Mission Society against Lyonce Langer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
99TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; John Frank against Hugh McQuade and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
50TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 20 ft front; William P. Lynch against Julie V. Pape, (specific performance.)
50TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Annie Osenkop against Otto H. Osenkop, (accounting.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:
116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 75 ft front; Jennie E. Stothers against Ann Reilly and Margaret C. Dwyer, owner and contractor.. $1,000
137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125 ft front; Richard R. Davis against John Beaudet, owner and contractor..... 150
SAME PROPERTY; Wood & Robinson against same..... 538
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph O. Clement against same..... 1,500
SAME PROPERTY; Matthew Cox against same..... 30
SAME PROPERTY; Henry McDougall against same..... 3,151
94TH ST, 33 and 33½ West; William E. Pruden against S. B. Steinmann, owner; George J. Cohen, contractor..... 350

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Westchester Property for Sale. **Westchester Property for Sale.**

NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, March 31, the first Grand Special Train will leave the Harlem Division, Grand Central Depot, (42d St.,) at 2:40, (from Mott Haven Station 10 minutes later,) for

SHERMAN PARK

ON THE HARLEM R. R.

Train next Sunday at 1:30 from same depots.

Main Office, 165-167 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

CHEAP MONEY

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL ST.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder, 50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER.

25 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

For Sale—30 ft in width x137.6 deep; right to one-half 10-ft. alley adjoining; price reasonable. HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

BEAUTIFUL 4-STORY; 20 FEET; 8th ST.; cheapest house, west side. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR EXCHANGE,
OR WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
A 15 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk to bridge, 10 minutes to Wall St. or Fulton Ferries; 10 apartments; best bargain in Brooklyn; will trade for unincumbered house. Call on owner, JOS. W. HAMILTON, on premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,
for cash, or might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house.....
2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. At least 6 good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, March 21, 1895

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

By order of Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., sole surviving executor of the late JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, dec'd,

THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE

25 Park Av.,

Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Four-story and basement brownstone; size, 24.8x50x80.

Map and particulars of HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St., or Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt St. (4,682.)

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS,

the 3-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot

NO. 1,849 MADISON AV.,

OPPOSITE MOUNT MORRIS PARK.

Also,

the 3-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot

NO. 74 EAST 111TH ST.,

near Madison Av.

Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, 24 Pine St.

PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of The East Side Bank,
Jas. S. McQuillen, Auctioneer.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way,

NO. 36 ORCHARD ST.,

BETWEEN CANAL AND HESTER STS.,

a five-story and basement brick building, 25.1½x62.2. Further particulars of A. STERN, Esq., Attorney, No. 122 Bowery, or the Auctioneers', 111 Broadway, Room B.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN B. COTTE, DECEASED,

The choice and valuable property,
No. 1,941 THIRD AV.,
between Grand and Broome Sts.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A house of 11 rooms, in the most fashionable part of Elizabeth, West Jersey St., and the best location in that street; built for my own occupancy; filled in with brick; contains all modern improvements, including butler's pantry, laundry; and new plumbing; five minutes from station; street railroad passes door; 56 trains daily each way; lot 50 by 275. Apply to ABRAHAM MILLS, 17 William St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—In 23d and 24th Wards, store property, small houses for one and two families, and flats; good lots for builders.
BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

AVENUE STORE AND FLAT PROPERTY wanted; also good lots, in 12th and 19th Wards.
BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOUSE

615 Fifth Avenue,

(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.)

Fireproof Throughout.

These recently finished apartments (42 feet on 5th Av. by 100 feet deep) have every modern convenience. Being annexed to the BUCKINGHAM HOTEL BY FIREPROOF BRIDGE, tenants can enjoy the exclusiveness of a superb home with the privileges of the best hotel life. All apartments complete for housekeeping. Kitchen and working departments an especial feature. Particulars furnished by applying on premises.

120 EAST 34th ST.—One apartment, 9 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, liveried servants. Apply on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

113-119 EAST 76th ST.—Superb accommodations for select parties; references; six rooms and bath; all improvements; $30-$35; possession April 1.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

MADISON AV. DWELLING TO LET TO PRIvate family only; one of the handsome four-story brownstone row; most select part of avenue; rent, $2,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

AT LOW RATES,

LARGE AND SMALL LOFTS TO RENT in the

PERFECTLY-EQUIPPED

MANUFACTURING BUILDING,
1,941 to 1,955 Park Av.

OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK ON PARK AV. Easily accessible; good light everywhere; steam heat, elevators, electric lights, automatic sprinkler system. Apply to FANK ROOSEVELT, 1,945 Park Av.

POTTER BUILDING.

Offices to let at half price. Large offices from $250 to $875. Apply to H. S. SWORDS, Room 54.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—Macmillan & Co.'s former store; three large rooms; 112 4th Av., near 12th St.; large store; first lort and basement; each 25x100; with or without shelving; separate or together; rent, $4,200, or divided to suit. Inquire of CHARLES H. MOSES, 155 Broadway, or on the premises.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO LET, ON UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE,
By ANSON PHELPS STOKES, two

ADIRONDACK CAMPS,

One large one on Birch Island, with farm buildings on the mainland, and a smaller one on Pearl Island; both fully furnished. Apply to Manager, Stokes Building, 47 Cedar St., New-York.

TO RENT, AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON,
a large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from the Riverdale Railroad Station; about 30 minutes to the Grand Central Depot, New-York City; trains run frequently during the day; rent, $1,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Long Island Property.

AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Houses, farms, and villa property to let and for sale. D. MASTER, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, N. Y.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPRAISAL.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 180 of the Laws of 1888.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 18th day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, or in an adjoining county, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be acquired or affected by these proceedings is situate in the towns of Somers and Yorktown, Westchester County, New-York, and is laid out and indicated on a certain map, dated December 18th, 1894, signed and certified by Michael T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Works, and George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, entitled "Department of Public Works, City of New-York; map of lands in the towns of Somers and Yorktown, County of Westchester and State of New-York, the use or condition of which does or may injuriously affect the sources of the water supply of New-York City proposed to be taken or affected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York City in providing for the sanitary protection of the water supply of said city, under the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893," which said map was filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, on the 16th day of February, 1895, and a copy or duplicate thereof is now on file in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, at No. 31 Chambers Street, in said city.

The following is a description of the real estate sought to be taken or in which an interest is sought to be acquired: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of real estate in said towns which taken together constitute two tracts of which the following are the external boundary line:

All those several and various lots, pieces, and parcels of land and real estate, as the term "real estate" is defined in said act, situate in the towns aforesaid, and which taken together form two tracts included within the following external boundary lines:

FIRST PIECE.

Beginning at a monument set in the ground marked D. P. W., at the northwesterly side of the property taken for Reservoir "A"; thence (1) south 51 degrees 45 minutes west 760.00 feet; thence (2) north 39 degrees 22 minutes west, crossing Tomahawk Street, 1450.00 feet; thence (3) north 8 degrees 25 minutes west 339.80 feet; thence (4) north 71 degrees 00 minutes east 228.00 feet; thence (5) north 13 degrees 31 minutes west 1000.90 feet; thence (6) north 43 degrees 31 minutes west 474.95 feet; thence (7) north 54 degrees 06 minutes west 624.90 feet; thence (8) north 76 degrees 56 minutes west 599.26 feet to the easterly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (9) north 57 degrees 12 minutes west, crossing said right of way, 116.18 feet to the westerly line of said right of way; thence (10) north 32 degrees 12 minutes west 211.21 feet; thence (11) north 8 degrees 57 minutes west 675.00 feet; thence (12) north 8 degrees 25 minutes east 1180.00 feet; thence (13) north 29 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 960.00 feet; thence (14) north 39 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds west 590.00 feet; thence (15) north 38 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 476.70 feet to the easterly line of Mahopac Avenue; thence (16) north 9 degrees 86 minutes west, crossing said avenue, 188.25 feet to the westerly line of said avenue; thence (17) north 00 degrees 19 minutes east along the westerly line of said avenue 447.50 feet; thence (18) south 88 degrees 23 minutes west 77.82 feet; thence (19) north 13 degrees 03 minutes west 1006.60 feet; thence (20) north 41 degrees 30 minutes west, crossing the road leading to Peekskill, 950.23 feet; thence (21) north 6 degrees 33 minutes east 1474.37 feet to the county line between Westchester and Putnam; thence along said county line (22) north 89 degrees 37 minutes west 311.95 feet to a point in the centre of the Muscoot River on said county line; thence still along said county line (23) north 89 degrees 37 minutes west 338.25 feet; thence (24) south 1 degree 10 minutes east 190.75 feet to the northwesterly line of the right of way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad; thence (25) south 40 degrees 12 minutes west along said northwesterly line of said right of way 1,051.52 feet; thence (26) south 86 degrees 02 minutes west 135.77 feet to the southeasterly line of said right of way; thence (26) still south 86 degrees 02 minutes east 585.23 feet to the town line between Somers and Yorktown; thence (27) north 67 degrees 59 minutes east 287.44 feet; thence (28) south 71 degrees 11 minutes east 691.78 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (29) south 73 degrees 01 minute east 1,046.52 feet; thence (30) south 25 degrees 29 minutes west 431.30 feet; thence (31) north 82 degrees 16 minutes west 489.24 feet; thence (32) south 5 degrees 54 minutes west 230.05 feet; thence (33) north 89 degrees 32 minutes west 344.45 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (34) south 1 degree 27

TO ERIN'S PATRON SAINT

Sons of Ireland Parade and Take Part in Athletic Sports.

PROCESSION REVIEWED BY THE MAYOR

Forty-eight Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Other Societies Pay Tribute to St. Patrick's Memory.

Irishmen were especially favored yesterday by the good weather that marked the day on which they were to pay tribute to the memory of Erin's patron Saint.

The principal event of the day was the parade by the United Irish Societies. The parade formed on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets. The streets were filled with spectators anxious to see the men in line.

Forty-eight divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians took part in the parade. There were also present the members of the County Derry Society, the County Monaghan Society, Companies A and C of the Hibernian Rifles, County Sligo Society, and the County Limerick organization.

The Grand Marshal was Daniel Meenan of Division No. 23, Ancient Order of Hibernians, (Board of Erin.) Edward Cox, Division No. 21, was first aid, and William Leddy, Division No. 16, second aid.

The line of march was up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, thence to Western Boulevard, to Ninety-sixth Street, to Amsterdam Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixth Street, to Columbus Avenue, and then to Lion Park, where games were held. The march was scheduled to begin at 1:30.

The procession reached West Fifty-seventh Street at about 2:30. As it turned off from Fifth Avenue and reached No. 7, Mayor Strong was standing on the front steps of his residence. He was closely wrapped in a heavy overcoat and wore a high silk hat. He was accompanied by his son.

A large crowd was collected about the street in the neighborhood of the Mayor's house. As the procession passed the Mayor frequently raised his hat and bowed. Cheers greeted him from along the line.

Inspector Williams had charge of the police arrangements. Capt. Grant and Sergt. Walsh acted under his orders, and had about 300 men to keep in order the large crowd in Fifty-seventh Street.

The paraders were preceded by a squad of mounted police. After them came the Catholic Protectory Band and the Hibernian Rifles, and the other organizations in the order already announced.

A reviewing stand was at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway. On this were Recorder Goff, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, and a number of Aldermen.

The procession reached Lion Park at 4:15 o'clock. The march was without incident, except at Seventy-fifth Street and the Boulevard. A carriage in which there were two men attempted to cross the line of march. The horses became frightened and the driver struck out with his whip wildly. The lash struck a man's forehead and raised a welt.

The greatest excitement prevailed and a crowd of men surrounded the carriage. The horses were quieted and threats made to drag the driver from the box. One of the occupants had his hat knocked off, and things looked serious. Two policemen, however, came to the rescue and the carriage drove off.

The Celebration in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Hibernian Rifles to-day. The line of march also included Hoboken, and the procession was reviewed by Mayors Wanser and Fagan as it passed the City Halls in both cities. The streets along the route were crowded with spectators.

OBSERVANCE AT LION PARK.

Speeches in Honor of the Day and a General Merrymaking.

The St. Patrick's festivities at Lion Park began at 4:30 o'clock. The big hall was thronged. On the platform were ex-Street-Cleaning Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, ex-Assemblyman McManus, ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan, the Rev. Father Power, Capt. Hugh Coleman, John A. Henneberry, Edward Curry, Edward L. Carey, ex-Congressman John Quinn, the Rev. J. J. McGlade of Ireland, Judge Fallon, ex-Assemblyman Burke, Judge Giegerich, Judge Henry McCarthy, Edward O'Flaherty, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Judge Stiner, and others.

Judge McCarthy, who was chosen as temporary Chairman, made a brief speech, after which the band of the Catholic Protectory went through a series of evolutions and a musical drill very successfully.

Ex-Assemblyman McManus, who was selected Chairman, denounced the Flag bill and its introducer, whom he did not name, in scathing terms.

"As far back," said he, "as I remember, the green flag has been entwined with the American flag, and the flag that bears the harp without the crown has never disgraced the Stars and Stripes.

"Little did I think that this 17th day of March would no longer see the Irish flag flying over the City Hall of New-York."

Dr. Thomas H. Manley made a speech and ex-Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan sang "The Wearing of the Green." He was loudly cheered. The Rev. J. J. McGlade made an eloquent address. He was followed by ex-Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor, who praised the Ancient Order of Hibernians for the good work it had done.

The Rev. James J. Powers, All Saints' Church, Harlem, made an address, and Father O'Donnell of the Church of the Sacred Heart advised Irishmen to stand together shoulder to shoulder as one man.

Ex-Capt. Hugh Coleman of the Sixty-ninth Regiment denounced the disbandment of that regiment.

"I say," said he, "that the Sixty-ninth Regiment can be reorganized in ten days, if the Irish people will only act in the matter. All that they have to do is to get together, hold a mass meeting, and ask two men to step aside. If these two men stepped aside, there would be no difficulty in reorganizing the regiment."

Augustine E. Costelloe, who served a term in a British prison for the cause of Ireland; A. O. McCall, and Terence Donohue also spoke.

After the speechmaking, the dancing began, and Lion Park resounded to the music of old Irish airs, jigs, and reels.

FINE PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

Forty-seven Societies in Line—Reviewed from the City Hall Steps.

In Brooklyn yesterday, forty-seven Irish societies paraded, with flags and banners flying, and to the inspiring Irish airs by the bands.

President Jackson Wallace and the members of the Board of Aldermen, who had adjourned in honor of the celebration, reviewed the procession from the steps of the City Hall. Mayor Schieren was in Philadelphia. The city, State, and national flags were displayed from the City Hall.

The parade left the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Division Avenue at 2 o'clock. When the column reached Willoughby Avenue, it turned, passing St. Patrick's Church, thence to Classon Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, Schermerhorn Street, to Clinton, to Livingston, to Sidney Place, to State Street to Clinton, to Joralemon, to Henry, to Remsen, passing in review in front of the City Hall, to Fulton Street, to Joralemon, to Court Street, to Atlantic Avenue, where the parade was dismissed. The procession moved in the following order:

Squad of Mounted Police under Sergt. George W. Hamer.
Chief Marshal James Tully.
Matthew Dwyer, First Aide; Christopher Cusic, Second Aide.
James Kelly, Daniel Monaghan, John Gallagher, Michael Loughlin, Patrick Mackey, Owen Kearney, Daniel O'Connell, James J. Joyce, James McGowen, Lawrence Barry, Matthew Coniffe, Alexander McIlhatten, John Gavey, Thomas Fogarty, Aides.
Carriages Occupied by Aged and Infirm Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Carriage Occupied by Miles McPartland, Chief Officer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Officers of the Irish Convention in Carriages.
Hibernian Rifles of Queens County.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, 5,000 Men in Forty-seven Divisions, each Headed by a Band or Drum Corps.

The parade was one of the most successful ever given by the Irish societies of Brooklyn, and they presented a good appearance while passing the City Hall. In the line was a white goat, decked with the green flag, and a small dog, adorned with the American colors. Erin's color was widely displayed along the line of march.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S VIEWS.

He Discusses the Effects of the Civil War's Results.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The Hibernian Society of Philadelphia observed the birthday of the patron saint of Ireland by holding its one hundred and twenty-fourth annual dinner this evening, with 250 of its members and a score or more of distinguished guests present. Mayor Stuart, the President of the society, presided at the dinner, and some of the leading citizens of Philadelphia were seated around him. The principal guest of the evening was Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, who responded to the toast of "The United States." Preliminary to the responses to the toasts was the presentation by the society to the City of Philadelphia of an oil painting of Commodore John Barry, one of the Revolutionary heroes of the United States. The presentation speech was made by Gen. St. Clair Mulholland, Pension Agent of Philadelphia. After the presentation of the portrait, the memories of St. Patrick and Washington were drunk, and then Secretary Herbert responded to the toast of "The United States." Among other things, he said:

"Looking back over the period that has elapsed since the thirteen colonies won their independence, and looking forward as far as we may into the limitless future, the great civil war, bloody and prolonged though it was, was nevertheless a single incident in the final make-up of our Government, one of the steps necessary to be taken before this country could be fairly put upon the mighty career for which it is destined among the nations of the earth. That war is a final, accepted, and conclusive decision that the Union of these States is forever indissoluble."

No Flags on the City Hall.

Not one of the flags—city, State, or national—was displayed on the City Hall in this city yesterday, and it was commented that they were displayed on the Brooklyn City Hall in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

That the flags were not flying on the New-York City Hall may be due to the fact that no request was made to the Mayor to display them. The Irish flag, of course, could not be displayed in any event under the new law.

Hibernian Rifles Their Escort.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was observed with a parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. They were escorted by the Hibernian Rifles, a local organization. The column was reviewed by officials as it passed the City Hall. For the first time in the history of the city the green flag did not float over the the municipal building to-day.

The parade was headed by nearly the entire police force under command of Police Capt. Woods. After marching through the main streets here the column proceeded to Brooklyn and took part in the turnout there.

IN MEMORY OF CAPT. SLEVIN

Friends Seeking to Establish a Memorial to the Policeman.

A number of the members of the Cumberland Crew Club and friends of the late Police Captain Edward Slevin met at the Astor House yesterday to take action in reference to raising funds for a monument to Capt. Slevin's memory.

Ex-Judge William Moore was made Chairman. A number of letters were read from persons offering co-operation in the plan.

A letter was received from Manager J. M. Hill of the Standard Theatre offering the theatre, company, and everything necessary, free for any night, the proceeds to be given to the Slevin fund. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Hill.

Ex-Judge Moore recounted the good qualities of the late Police Captain and said that the object of the meeting was that the friends of the Captain could get together in testifying their appreciation of a noble friend by contributing toward the erection of a monument to his memory.

A committee was appointed to receive contributions. It is composed of Edward Gilmore, James Trainor, John Spellman, Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, Harry Miner, "Nick" Engel, Judge Joseph Koch, Hugh Slevin, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, and twenty others.

George Brown was made Treasurer of the fund. Sergt. Walsh of the Oak Street Police Station said he represented the men of that precinct. They loved Capt. Slevin and wished to contribute something to the memorial. Walsh was added to the committee to receive contributions. Ex-Congressman Campbell wanted to know if Niblo's Theatre and the Academy of Music would not also contribute a benefit performance. He was told that such an offer had not been made and must be voluntary.

The meeting adjourned, to assemble at the same place and time April 3.

THE BOY EXCITED SYMPATHY IN COURT

His Father Is Suing the Brooklyn Heights Trolley Company.

Abraham Rymon, eight years old, sat in a chair in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the object of much attention. He was without legs and the side of his face was bruised. He had been in a trolley accident and was crippled for life. His father, Barnet Rymon, was suing the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $25,000 damages for the loss of the services of his son.

The boy, who lives at 47 Morrill Street, Brooklyn, was on his way home from school on Feb. 28, 1894. As he was crossing Graham Avenue at Moore Street a trolley car knocked him down. He was caught under the fender and rolled over and over. Then the wheels cut off one leg and left the other hanging by a shred. The car dragged the boy 100 feet.

Counsel for Mr. Rymon said the boy would always be dependent on his father or others.

Witnesses testified that the car was running at reckless speed, and that the accident was due to carelessness on the part of the railroad company.

The case will be continued to-day, when the railroad company will try to prove that the accident was due to the boy's carelessness. Much sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate boy.

NO BROOKFIELD FACTION

This Is What the Commissioner Says with Some Emphasis.

HIS VIEWS ABOUT APPOINTMENTS

Abe Gruber Inclined to Believe that Platt Men Are Not Fairly Treated and that the Mayor Is Misled.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield said yesterday with some emphasis that, inasmuch as this is a free country, all persons were entitled to think what they pleased concerning the appointments he was proposing to make in his department.

Since he announced that he proposed to give places to John Simpson, John Collins, and one or two other district leaders who had been loyal to him there have been rumors of protests on the part of the Good Government Clubs. These protests were to be made to Mayor Strong.

"I am a member of a Good Government Club, and if a committee were coming to see the Mayor to complain of partisan appointments, I should think they would call on me.

"It's a free country and every one is entitled to his opinions. So they object to the announcement that I intend to appoint John Simpson and the other district leaders that helped win the election, do they? I should think their protest should be made to me instead of to the Mayor."

Mr. Brookfield said he did not think there would be any contest at the next meeting of the Republican County Committee Thursday night over the proposition involving the enrolling of the Milholland men on the books of the regular organization.

"I hope no resolution will be offered," he said, "and I wish people would stop talking of Brookfield Republicans. There are none. There is no Brookfield faction.

"The talk of admitting the Milholland organization as a whole is absurd. Such action would be unconstitutional. So far as I know, there is no intention of raising an issue in the organization."

Mr. Brookfield emphasized the statement that there is no Brookfield faction, and deplored the fact that some Republicans think he is trying to strengthen his following by promises of places to men heretofore among the Platt district leaders.

Little "Abe" Gruber," who is one of the most fluent of the Platt men, does not take the same view of the situation. He hails from the Twenty-third District, and he knows the value of an office for one who is laboring in the Platt vineyard. He said yesterday that he thought it high time somebody besides Brookfield men were getting something. This sentiment coming from so ardent a Platt man caused no real surprise. Mr. Gruber thought the Mayor had been misled by Mr. Brookfield.

"The Mayor of the City of New-York," said Mr. Gruber, "would be guilty of political dishonesty of the rankest kind to lend himself to an effort to depose Mr. Platt, and, in so far as he has seemed to make his appointments unfavorable to Mr. Platt, I believe he has acted entirely without that object in view, and has been misled by Mr. Brookfield and the Union League coterie.

"There is no effort being made at all to give places to Republican workers, who were undoubtedly stimulated by the hope of reward, and who openly ask for places on the sole ground that they are entitled by many years of opposition to Tammany to take the places of Tammany men who are removed."

After having paid this high tribute to Mayor Strong, Mr. Gruber added:

"And, besides this, all the subordinate appointments made to date have been made from the ranks of the Brookfield faction.

"The result is that in every election district in this city the party workers are divided into Brookfield and anti-Brookfield camps. They are antagonistic to each other, and the effect next Fall must already be plain to the politician of ordinary intelligence."

While discussing the appointments within his jurisdiction yesterday Commissioner Brookfield said he would probably appoint a civil engineer to be Water Purveyor. The place has been offered to Gen. Ray Stone.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Mark Davis, merchant tailor, at 204 Bowery, 15 Ann Street, and 87 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to Maurice B. Blumenthal, giving preferences for $2,900. He gave a mortgage yesterday to Theodore Nelson, for $3,500, on 207 East Seventy-sixth Street and 211 East Seventy-third Street, and to Magnus Davis, for $2,500, on 409 East Sixty-third Street. The business liabilities are about $25,000, and the nominal assets probably $15,000. Deputy Sheriff Heimberger received replevins against Mr. Davis in favor of the following creditors: Louis Schwarz, $3,140; Nathan Abraham, $2,456; Ell M. Goodman, $2,300; Solomon Brandt, $413.

—Deputy Sheriff Lbub received two attachments yesterday against William R. Wilson of Elizabeth, N. J., one for $3,100, in favor of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, and the other for $833, in favor of John J. Donohue. The First National Bank also obtained an order for the publication of the summons. The claim against Mr. Wilson is as indorser on a note. Lis pendens were filed on property, said to belong to Mr. Wilson, at 103 Hester Street, this city.

—Papers were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, from Buffalo, N. Y., vacating the order made on Aug. 17, 1893, appointing Henry B. Wessellman receiver for Clarence H. Venner, banker, formerly at 35 Wall Street, in supplementary proceedings brought by the Holly Manufacturing Company, which recovered a judgment against him for $14,922 in Niagara County, on Dec. 15, 1892.

—Judgment was filed yesterday against Henry C. Albert, formerly of Albert, Haager & Co., lace importers of 57 Greene Street, by Rabe & Keller, attorneys for the bank in Winterthur, Switzerland, for $28,460. Mr. Albert failed on Dec. 23, 1893, the liabilities being placed at $140,000.

—Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas granted an order dissolving L'Artiste Publishing Company of 7 Warren Street, and making Louis Hammemann permanent receiver. The liabilities are $8,585, and the nominal assets $8,178.

—Two attachments have been received by the Sheriff against Andrews, McKenzie & Co., hat manufacturers of Bethel, Conn., both in favor of Jonas & Naumburg of this city, for $2,200, for hatters' furs.

—Edwin G. Pulver, a miller of Moravia, N. Y., has failed, and confession judgments aggregating $6,484. The Moravia National Bank is the principal creditor.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $3,681, against Abraham Jacobs and Aaron Wolfsky, in favor of James Talcott.

Deputy Sheriff Henning closed up the store, yesterday, of Isaac Wolpert, grocer at 62 Henry Street, on executions for $1,016.

—Deficiency judgment for $9,307 was docketed yesterday against Fanny Greenwald, in favor of John Bauer.

Art in a Dry Goods Store.

The top floor of the new addition to the store of Bloomingdale Brothers, on Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, has been arranged as an art gallery. Under the management of H. D. Gardiner there will be shown a number of paintings and water colors by men of prominence, both native and foreign. Examples now hung are by George Inness, T. W. Wood, W. E. Plympton, F. Rudell, George McCord, Henry P. Smith, and Carl J. Blenner, among the Americans. There is work by several Spanish artists, Ruis-Luna, Salvator Ninlegra, and some landscapes by Pinelo, a pupil of Sanches Perrier.

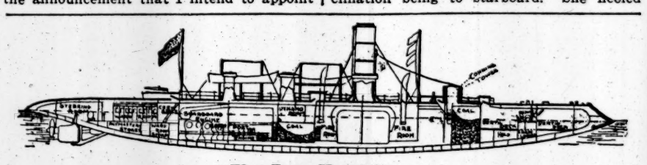
THE AMMEN RAM KATAHDIN TESTED

The Results Obtained Cannot Be Determined for Some Time.

BOSTON, March 18.—A test of the Ammen ram Katahdin was made at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon, to determine her centre of gravity and the water pressure and stability at different angles of keel. The result of the test has not yet been determined, as it will take some time to figure out the resistance, &c., from the results obtained. Among those who saw the trial were Commander Miller and a number of officers of the yard, including Constructor Philip Hichborn, Constructor Taylor, and Lieut. Perkins, who had come on from Washington to witness the test, and John Hyde of the Bath Iron Works. There was also present the class in naval construction of the Institute of Technology.

The ram had been loaded with fifteen tons of pig iron, placed on three platforms along her decks. Forward and aft were two sets of shears, and from these lines had been passed under the bottom of the ram, holding them firmly in place.

As soon as the ram floated the shores were knocked away from her sides, and a few controlling lines were taken to the shore. The lines for heeling her were then run from the top of the shears to the side of the dock. Here the lines passed through a large block, and were attached to a tackle, the end of which was taken to one of the powerful windlasses along the side of the dock. The windlass was then started, and as the lines tightened the ram was laid over on her side, the first inclination being to starboard. She heeled rather easily at first, but as soon as she was down a little way it took a strong pull to bring her any further. The power necessary to bring her down to the different angles was noted, and when she had been laid down to some fifteen degrees the lines were cut, and she was allowed to right herself, the officers observing the time required to regain a horizontal position, and the distance she rolled to port on first being released, these measurements being accurately determined by instruments used for this purpose. Several inclinations were made at different angles, both to port and to starboard.



The Ram Katahdin.

TROLLEY ORDINANCE NOT RESCINDED

Mayor Schieren, It Is Now Expected, Will Veto It.

Mr. Walkely, at the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, objected to the printed minutes, as they did not contain that portion of the trolley ordinance passed last week which compels the railroad companies to make a report to the police of the accidents every twenty-four hours.

Alderman Colson said that the section referred to had not been voted upon, as he had forgotton to hand it up.

Alderman Walkely was willing to take an oath that it had not only been handed up, but that he had heard it read.

"You are mistaken," said Alderman Colson, and then the matter dropped.

Alderman Dunn moved that, as the Irish societies were celebrating St. Patrick's Day, the Aldermen adjourn.

"It is only 2:30 o'clock," said Alderman Leich, "and the procession will not be here for two hours yet. It will be time enough to adjourn then.

"It is not because the Irish societies are celebrating that the Aldermen want to adjourn. It is because they do not want to take any action upon the resolution to rescind the adoption of the trolley ordinance."

President Wallace asked Alderman Dunn to withdraw his resolution.

"Don't you do it," said Alderman Colson. Dunn said he did not care to withdraw it.

The vote was 12 to 5, and the board adjourned.

After the meeting Alderman Leich said: "The Aldermen want to force Mayor Schieren to veto he trolley ordinance. It was their duty to rescind it, but now the Mayor will, according to what he has said, be compelled to veto it."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Court-martial at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Medical Department; Major William H. Nash, Subsistence Department; Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry; Major James M. Marshall, Quartermaster's Department; Major Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. John McE. Hyde, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. F. Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. John Murphy, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles P. Elliott, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. John Little, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. James Mitchell, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles McClure, Acting Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate.

—Court-martial at Fort Niobrara, Neb.—Detail: Major James H. Gageby, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. John L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth Infantry; Capt. David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Benjamin Munday, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. John J. Haden, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Stephen C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, Lieut. Willis Uline, Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Lieut. Edward Taylor, Lieut. Frank S. Cocheu, all of Twelfth Infantry; Capt. and Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, two months and fifteen days; Major Edward M. Hayes, Seventh Cavalry, one month's extension; Capt. S. A. Day, Fifth Artillery, twenty-three days' extension.

—Transfers ordered: Lieut. John E. McMahon, from the Second Artillery to the Fourth Artillery, Battery D; Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, from the Fourth Artillery to the Second Artillery, Battery M.

—Transfers in the Third Artillery: Lieut. William E. Birkhaimer, from Battery E to Light Battery C; Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, from Light Battery C to Battery E.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Denver, March 18.—A dispatch from Mystic, Conn., saying that Golden Cross Commandery does not believe that Dr. Thatcher Graves committed suicide in jail here, excited surprise among those who know the facts in the case. The body of Dr. Graves was positively identified in the casket just before shipment East, by a number of newspaper men of Denver who came in daily contact with him during his celebrated trial for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby.

Philadelphia, March 18.—Israel Lipscheutz was arrested to-day on the charge of running a "moonshine" distillery in his residence in this city. He had stills that produced about twenty gallons of whisky per day in operation in his bedroom and in his kitchen.

Ellsworth, Kan., March 18.—Ex-County Treasurer Dick of Ellsworth County appeared to-day, withdrew his plea of not guilty to the charge of embezzling $36,000 of the county funds, and was sentenced to serve four years in the penitentiary.

Bridgeton, N. J., March 18.—James Blizzard, a well-known resident of Port Norris, this morning committed suicide in a peculiar manner. He drove a horse and buggy down to a wharf in Port Norris and into the water. He was drowned.

Washington, March 18.—The President to-day signed the commission of Charles F. Shoemaker, First Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service, to be Captain, vice L. G. Sheppard, deceased.

Scranton, Penn., March 18.—While several boys were shooting pigeons at Jermyn this morning William Vaughn was shot and killed by a gun in the hands of Edward Stuart.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at *8 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliança, (letters must be directed "per Alliança";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhyniand, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhyniand";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Bermuda, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Bermuda.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 11:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Clement, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Clement.")

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Mexico, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOING ABROAD?
SELECT PARTIES TO **EUROPE**
All Traveling Expenses Included,
will leave **New-York** during the season by leading Steamship Lines.

Next Departures:
Apl. 24, s. s. "Majestic."
May 4, s. s. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
May 25, s. s. "Etruria."
June 12, s. s. "Paris."

For later departures see **Illustrated Programme,** free on application. **Independent Ocean and Railroad Tickets** everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York;
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M. | Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A.M. | Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Werkendam, Sat., March 23, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Sat., March 30, 1895, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 8; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, April 16. | MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, March 19
SEMINOLE.....Friday, March 22
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, March 26
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASLAGER, N. E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
B. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTS[illegible], OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 A.M
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.
Havel Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
To Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Saale.....Tues., May 14 | Fulda.....Sat., June 22
Lahn.....Tues., May 21 | Spree.....Tues., June 25
Fulda.....Sat., May 25 | Ems.....Sat., June 29
Trave.....Tues., May 28 | Havel.....Tues., July 2
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 | Trave.....Sat., July 6
Havel.....Thurs., June 6 | Saale.....Tues., July 9
Saale.....Tues., June 11 | Lahn.....Tues., July 16
Lahn.....Tues., June 18 | Fulda.....Sat., July 20

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia